# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11.817 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1886.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

**PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.**

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captains. | Friday. 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L THAMES | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 22nd Oct. |
| — GWALIOR | 2733 | 500 | R. Haselwood | 29th ,, |
| L GANGES | 4196 | 800 | E. Stewart | 5th Nov. |
| M PARRAMATTA | 4759 | 900 | W. D. Anderson | 12th ,, |
| L RAVENNA | 3372 | 700 | A. B. Daniell | 19th ,, |
| — SIAM | 3041 | 500 | R. F. Briscoe | 26th ,, |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

**STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.**

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HYDASPES | 2984 | 500 | G. Scrivener | 29th Oct. |
| SURAT | 3142 | 550 | R. G. Murray | 12th Nov. |
| KEISER-I-HIND | 4023 | 700 | E. G. Stead | — 26th |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 15, 1886.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Oct. | ~~20th Nov.~~ |
| ARCHIMEDE | 4,000 | 600 | 20th Oct. | 10th Dec. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Nov. | 1st Jan. 1887 |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

**STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.**

| Steamer | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 3rd Nov. |

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept, 15, 1886.

### AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

**FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.**

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail 1886 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THISBE | A. Ballovich | 3,500 | 500 | 16th October. |
| VORWARTS | F. Radonicich | 2,800 | 450 | 3rd Nov. |
| AMPHITRITE | B. Gelcich | 4,600 | 600 | 16th ,, |
| ORION | G. Mattiazzi | 3,500 | 550 | 3rd Dec. |
| MEDUSA | E. Perini | 3500 | 550 | 16th ,, |
| TITANIA | S. Mersa | 4200 | 600 | 3rd Jan. 1887 |
| ELEKTRA | G. Ragusin | 4200 | 600 | 16th ,, |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

**RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.**

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.*

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

**STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.**

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TITANIA | S. Mersa | 4,200 | 600 | 2nd Nov. |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 5th Oct. 1886

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

| | Tons. | H. P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. RYDAL HALL | 2,700 | 400 | about 23rd Oct. |
| S.S. WERNETH HALL...T. Collin | 4,100 | 500 | ,, 20th Nov. |

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 13th Nov. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th October 1886.

### ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | per cent per annum subject to | 18 months | notice of withdrawal, |
| 5½ | | 12 ,, | |
| 5 | | 9 ,, | |
| 3½ | | 6 ,, | |

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

### FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF
MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1383,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
*Price List on Application.*
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

**FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.**

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 22th October, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

**FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.**

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 18th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

**FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.**

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

**FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.**

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th October, 1886. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SAGAR'S PATENT
### VELLUM TRACING CLOTHS.

36 inches wide, either glazed or dull back, per yard 14 as.; per roll of 24 yards, Rs. 18.

THE best article in the market, not affected by climate. A large quantity of all Drawing Papers kept in stock.

**TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.**
IMPORTERS OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### PHOTOGRAPHY.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID "PALL MALL" DRY PLATES.

TREACHER & COMPANY having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers are, now enabled to quote Thomas's unequalled EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES at the following Reduced Prices:—

| | Cash Prices. | |
|---|---|---|
| 4¼ by 3¼ per doz. | Rs. 1 | 14 |
| 5 by 4 ,, | ,, 2 | 12 |
| 6½ by 4¾ ,, | ,, 4 | 8 |
| 7¼ by 4½ ,, | ,, 5 | 0 |
| 8½ by 6½ ,, | ,, 7 | 4 |
| 9 by 7 ,, | ,, 8 | 5 |
| 10 by 8 ,, | ,, 11 | 0 |
| 12 by 10 ,, | ,, 17 | 0 |
| 15 by 12 ,, | ,, 26 | 0 |

These "EXTRA RAPID" Plates are much quicker in action than the Rapid Landscape and Rapid Portrait Plates ordinarily sold.

**TREACHER & CO., Limited,**
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### MAGIC LANTERNS.

OUR large and varied experience and connection with manufacturers in this as into other branches enables us to offer special advantages to our Constituents.

| | Cash Prices. Rs. | A |
|---|---|---|
| MAGIC LANTERN, with 3 in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box | 18 | 0 |
| MAGIC LANTERN, with 3½ in. lens, brass front, solar argand lamp, in neat black box | 26 | 0 |
| PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3 in. condensing lenses, brass front, with 2 lenses, and best fountain lamp | 34 | 0 |
| PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3½ in. condensing lenses, polished mahogany body, lined with tin, brass front, with special double combination, achromatic front lenses, rack and pinion adjustment, and fountain solar lamp | 66 | 0 |
| PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN with pair 4 in. condensing lenses, oxycalcium spirit lamp, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes | 120 | 0 |
| DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3 in. condensers, in box with dissolver and two dozen assorted slides | 60 | 0 |
| DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in compound condensers, in box with each dissolver | 120 | 0 |
| DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 4 in. compound condensers, rack dissolver, oxy-calcium spirit lamps, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes | 200 | 0 |
| APHENGESCOPES, double, with mahogany body and brass-mounted lens, with rack and pinion action for exhibiting opaque objects, cartes de visite, &c., in conjunction with a pair of Magic Lanterns | 28 | 0 |
| APHENGESCOPES, single, in Japanned tin, with brass-mounted lens, with sliding action, | 11 | 8 |
| COMPLETE SPARE OXY-CALCIUM apparatus, consisting of lamp retort purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing, one dozen lime cylinders | 73 | 0 |

SLIDES COMIC,
NATURAL HISTORY.
ROYAL FAMILY.
MOVING WATERS.
NURSERY TALES.
LEVER ACTION.
DIORAMIC VIEWS.
ASTRONOMICAL.
PANORAMAS.
CHROMATROPES.
THE SEASONS.
MOTTOES.

Catalogues of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, Meteorological, and Surveying Instruments may be had on application.

**TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,**
IMPORTERS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
CHEMISTS TO THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

### NOTICE

THE OFFICE of Joint Secretary and Manager of the Indian Fire Insurance Company, Limited, being now vacant applications for the same addressed to the Chairman will be received by the undersigned up to 21st instant.

Persons who may be in a position to increase the business of the Company will be preferred.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. R. MODY,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, Parsee Bazaar Street, No. 3, 13th October 1883.

### HYDERABAD RACES,
### 1886.
### NOTICE.

WE understand that visitors to the Hyderabad Meeting of the Current year are likely to be disappointed in the matter of tents, which the Nizam's Government have hitherto so liberally provided for the convenience and comfort of owners and trainers. The hitch that has arisen is consequent on all Government tents being required for the Governor-General's Camps between the Caves of Ellora and Aurungabad.

E. S. LUDLOW, Lieut.-Colonel.
Honorary Secretary, Hyderabad Races.
Hyderabad, 12th October, 1886.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of RATIONS, CLOTHING, BEDDING, COOKING UTENSILS, MEDICINES, COCOANUT-OIL, &c., for the inmates of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, for three years from 1st January 1887, will be received by the undersigned up to 20th October 1886, No Tender will be received after that date.

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement, and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

3. Particulars regarding the Articles to be supplied, and the conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the undersigned at his House, No. 109, on the Kalbadevi Road, between 7 and 11 a.m. every day.

4. Tenders should be submitted in the form which will be supplied by the undersigned on application on payment of a fee of one Rupee. Tenders in other forms will not be attended to.

5. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest nor any Tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.

NARAYAN PANDURANG, Secretary,
D. S. I. and R. Institution
Bombay, 27th September 1886.

## STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS

TREACHER AND COMPANY import WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the Office, Study, or Boudoir; and a variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table, for Presentation, or for personal use.

The PAPERS and ENVELOPES supplied are from MESSRS. DE LA RUE & Co., and GOODALL & SON, the well-known superiority of whose manufactures of these articles guarantees their quality.

THE LEATHER GOODS—ALBUMS, CARD CASES, DESKS, POCKET-BOOKS PURSES, and WRITING CASES of all kinds—are of the best (Levant and Turkey) Morocco and real Russia, respectively, and thoroughly well finished for long service in extreme climates.

Stock is imported by FREQUENT OVERLAND CONSIGNMENTS to ensure constants presentation to the Customer of Fresh Goods in the best condition.

ACCOUNT AND MEMO BOOKS, BLOTTING BOOKS, CASES AND PADS.
**CHUBBS WRITING AND DESPATCH BOXES**
CARD CASES, CARDS, MENU AND BALL PROGRAMME CARDS.
DRESSING CASES AND BAGS, JEWEL CASES.
WRITING DESKS AND STATIONERY CABINETS.
DIARIES, LETTER SCALES, ECRITOIRES, PURSES.
**PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND FRAMES**
IN GREAT VARIETY.
MANUSCRIPT BOOKS, PENS AND PENCILS, INKS AND INKSTANDS.
MORDANS GOLD AND SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
FIELD & OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES.
ANEROID & OTHER BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS.
**DRAWING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,**
FROM THE FIRST MAKERS.
ARTISTS MATERIALS.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FROM WINSOR AND NEWTON.
**PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARTUS AND CHEMICALS,**
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY ELECTROPLATE.
GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
CHESS AND DRAUGHT BOARDS COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES.
MAGIC LANTERNS, CAMERA LUCIDAS.

**TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,**
**BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.**

## WHISKY.

### SCOTCH

| | | Per dozen. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported | Rs. | 41 | 8 |
| Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky | ,, | 37 | 8 |
| GRAND OLD HIGHLAND | ,, | 36 | 0 |
| NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles | ,, | 28 | 8 |
| "SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet | ,, | 26 | 4 |
| FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend | ,, | 25 | 12 |
| OLD VATTED GLENLIVET | ,, | 24 | 0 |

### IRISH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. W. D., three Shamrocks | Rs. | 29 | 8 |
| Do. one Shamrock | ,, | 27 | 4 |
| FINE OLD, our own blend | ,, | 25 | 12 |

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

*SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.*

**CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,**
**BOMBRY.**
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

### FRESH FISH, ICE, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

PACKED AND FORWARDED
TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Contracts undertaken to supply Banquets, Picnic Parties, and large Dinners with every description of fresh provisions and English Stores Wines, &c.

DAILY BAZAAR.
Purveying to local constituents daily 5 a.m. to 8 a.m.

W. J. ESSAI, Secretary and Manager,
**THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,**
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

### ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
### THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

**THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.**

### CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable for admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 41-8
Three star...Rs. 36-4.
Two star ... ,, 33-4.
One star ... ,, 30-0.
Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

**CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,**
**BOMBAY.**

### MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
### WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.
**PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.**
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.
**RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.**

### CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
### INVALID'S PORT WINE.
**RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.**

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

### FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

**THOMSON AND TAYLOR,**
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

### COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

### SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

### WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK,
PAINT, VARNISH, JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS,
7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.;
10 AVENUE BUGEAUD, PARIS;
138 and 140 VAUXHALL Rd. LIVERPOOL,
AND
1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,

Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
5, MEADOWSTREET, BOMBAY.

### FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
### WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

**MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA**

(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and care confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former nes.

**FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,**
**BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.**

### CHAMPAGNE.

**JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."**

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Per dozen quarts | Rs. 34 8 | Cash, | Rs. 37 8 | Credit |
| Per 2 dozen pints | ,, 37 8 | ,, | ,, 40 8 | ,, |

**CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,**
SOLE AGENTS,
**BOMBAY.**

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR, one accustomed to 5 ft. 6 in. gauge preferred.
Copies of Testimonials to be sent to

G. B. REYNOLDS,
Manager,
Rewah, Umaria Colliery.

NOTICE.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by my CREW, without my WRITTEN ORDER.

JAS. B. MURRAY, Master,
S. S. River Indus.
Bombay 15th Oct, 1886.

WANTED,

FOR the Broach City Municipality, a qualified OVERSEER, Salary including Horse Allowance from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per mensem, according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned. Applications will be received up to 1st November 1886.

RUSTOMJI PALLONJI, Chairman,
Managing Committee.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 (seventy-five) per Share of the above Company will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 18th October, 1886, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 11th October, 1886, on production of Share Certificates.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Morarji Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.
Bombay, Oct. 14, 1886.

THE COMMITTEE of the Aided Arts College, Sind, have sanctioned the salaries mentioned below for the subordinate Professoriate Staff of the College. The salaries are non-pensionable.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vice Principal (to teach Logic and Moral Philosopy with History and Political Economy) | Rs. 400 per month. |
| Professor of Mathematics, to assist the Principal in teaching Science | Rs. 300 per month. |
| Professor of Sanscrit, to assist the Principal in teaching English | Rs. 250 per month. |
| Professor of Persian | Rs. 125 per month. |

The College will probably OPEN in the early part of January, 1887. The Committee will receive application up to November 20th, 1886. Applicants should address the undersigned, and should give full details as to age and qualifications, submitting also copies of any Testimonials they may possess. Except in the case of the Professorship of Persian. No persons, who are not graduates of a University, need apply.

E. GILES,
Secretary to the Committee, Sind Arts College.
Karachi Sind, 12th October, 1886.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY, the 25th of October, 1886, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Director's Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1886.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect of Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th October to 25th October, 1886 both day inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For the Hyderabad (Dn.) Spg. & Wg. Co., Ld.
J. S. KEAY, Secy., Treasurer & Agent,
*By* JOHN FLEMING & Co., His Attorneys.
Bombay, October 15, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that KESSOWJEE HEMRAZ and DEOKARAN KOYA, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of THUAKER HURRY BHANJEE, has CONTRACTED TO SELL to HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE JOOSUB, HAJEE SOOMAR AHMED, HAJEE JOOSUB ABDUL KHALLOOK, HAJEE SALLAY MAHOMED HAJEE TAR MAHOMED and HAJEE JACKARIA HAJEE AHMED, of Bombay Cutchee Me mons. All that messuage or dwelling house and buildings erected and standing on Fazandari ground, situate in the Island of Bombay, without the Fort, walls in the old town, formerly in the Subdistrict of Mandvee Bunder, and now in the Subdistrict of Bombay, on the west side of the Street commonly called or known as Nissanderoha Pada Street, containing by admeasurement 368 square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11 and 12, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Narronjee Sewjee, on or towards the south by the Chinch Bunder Cross Street, on or towards the east by the said Nissanderoha Pada Street, and on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now and were formerly in the occupation of Deva Lucka, Seedee Nuseela Emam and others as tenants thereof, and that all persons having any claims to the said hereditaments and premises by way of gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise are required to make the same known to us, the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, by notice, otherwise the sale will be completed and no claim will be heard thereafter. Dated this 15th day of October, 1886.

MACFARLANE & EDGELOW,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI MITAVAHOO alias SHAMIBAI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, widow of the late MATHURADAS PRAGJI, and Executrix of his last Will and Testament has CONTRACTED to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming to have any interest in the same by way of purchase, gift, mortgage, lease, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situated at Ovalwady, within the city of Bombay, on the south side of the Withulwady Road, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 510, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Ward No. 1,753, and Street Nos. 4, 6, 8 in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the property lately belonging to Pragji Viram, and now belonging to Goverdhandas Goculdas, Ruttonsi Goculdas and Samcooverbai, on or towards the west by the Ovalwady Lane, on or towards the north by the property or chawl and passage lately belonging to Pragji Viaram, and now belonging to Goverdhandas Goculdas, Ruttonsi Goculdas and Samcooverbai, and on or towards the south by the property of Dhunji Gerdhur containing by admeasurement 425 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and at present in the occupation of Bai Mithivahoo alias Shamibai and her tenants.—Dated this 15th day of October 1886.

DAMODAR MUNJEE KAPADIA,
For Messrs. Balkrishna & Bhagvandas,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

## CLEARANCE SALE.

IN order to make room for fresh arrivals for the coming season, COOPER, MADON & Co. are now SELLING OFF a large quantity of Surplus Stock, including BOOKS, PHOTO ALBUMS, etc., etc., at greatly Reduced Prices.

COME AND SEE!

SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!!

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fire Premiums for 1862 | £300,690 |
| „ 1885 | £988,156 |

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 | £1,579,578 3 9 | 1878 | £4,049,15 14 1 |
| 1878 | £2,645,508 1 2 | 1885 | £5,348,407 9 2 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink.
The best and cheapest in the market,

F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.
Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.
Meadow Street, Fort.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have the capacity for every variety of work. They sew the lock-stitch, and never get out of order. They are the most durable and can be worked either by hand, treadle, or both. For cash or on hire. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MATRON WANTED—For the Boys' School of the Indo-British Institution. Apply (with testimonials) to the SECRETARY, 146, Middle Colaba.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!! A very choice Assortment, Music Rolls in great Variety, from as. 10. Photo Frames, from as. 6. Cheapest offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—AT BENNETT'S AUCTION SALE, at 1-30 P.M., this day, A BAY AUSTRALIAN CHARGER.

WANTED—By a Cotton Agent an ASSISTANT, to attend to Sales and Purchases of Cotton. Salary according to qualification. Apply to "Y.", care of this paper.

TO-DAY'S ICES—Pistachio and Strawberry Cream, Rose Water Ice, Wines and Spirit of the best Quality, wholesale and retail. Ham, Bacon and Cheese.—Morenas and Co., General Merchants.

WANTED—BOARD and LODGING with a respectable family in Fort, for a lady all day in business. Apply, by letter, stating terms, to "PETITE," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST AND MOTTO.—Monogram and Office Dies, and Copper-plates, very neatly Sunk and Engraved, Pencil Sketches sent for Approval, at moderate charges. At STEWARD & CO., 2, Church Gate Street.

TODAYS ICES—Vanilla, Pineaple, Rose and Cherries, also Wines and Spirits of the best Quality to be had ony at the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY. Who likes to have a good Mocha Coffee? Try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY, 25 Church Gate Street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NEW and POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC. New and Popular Songs. New and Popular Duetts, at B. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., No. 26, Kalbadavi Road.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

A C. E. of considerable experience in Railway and other works in India and elsewhere, seeks an engagement. Address "LEVEL," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

THE DINSHAW PETIT READING-ROOM, Circle Litteraire, is OPEN to Members in Church Gate Street, every day from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. J. E. DAVAR, Secretary.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as Cashier, Godown-keeper, or Manager to an Estate. Is in a position to give Security, if necessary. Apply "FRANCIS," care of this paper.

LADIES' and GENTS' single and double Terai HATS, from Rs. 4 to 8-8. Assorted Fancy Pugrees with and without Gold Ends, from 8 Annas to Rs. 4 each. Y. A. LACKA and Co.

GENTLEMEN'S keyless patent lever WATCHES strong and good time-keeper; silver from Rs. 20 to 50, and metal from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

JUST RECEIVED—A Fresh Consignment of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for the Cold Season in Splendid condition by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1-4 postage, 1 anna.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, One Thurston maker Billiard Table, complete, in good order, at Bhendi Bazar Billiard Rooms. For particulars apply to Jamshedji Rustomji, No. 6, Circle, Nurbudda Mills Company.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

"TERAI HATS." Best Soft French Felt, Rs. 8 each. Hard Felt Hats, Drab, Coffee, Brown and Black Rs. 5-15 each. These are wonderful Value and well worth Inspection. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS to which eight Bungalows are attached. The Parbul House and Stearns House are TO LET for this cold season. Rent Rs. 300 and Rs. 250 each.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

LEMON SQUASH, the New drink for the Hot-weather, to be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of new sets of plated and brass-mounted English single harness, English and Hindustani musical boxes, mail phaeton, plated-ware, table cutlery, cases of sardines, carriage, lamps, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale-rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort:—

6 sets of plated and brass English harness (single).
9 English and Hindustani musical boxes, 8 to 10 airs, with dancing dolls, &c.
Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esqr., Official Assignee, High Court and *In Re* Abdool Razak, Doobechal, an Insolvent.
1 mail phaeton.
Also by order of the Honorary Secretary, Freemason's Hall Committee; plated-ware consisting of sets of spoons and forks, dish covers, hot water curry dishes, cruet stands, german silver handle, table cutlery, kerosine lamp, &c.
And also by order and on account of whom it may concern, few cases of small tins of sardines.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 16th October 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

On MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in shop, No.—in Medows Streets, next to their auction room, several invoices of fancy goods, lately imported direct from several continental manufacturers, the same consists of various designs of Bohemian glass, K.O. vase lamps, flower vases, baskets, tapestry carpets, various sorts of toys, fancy articles, K. O. stoves, sewing machines, &c.
The goods will be sold singly and in small lots to suit purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 16th October, 1886.

POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, TEA GOWNS,
CHILDERNS COSTUMES,
LAYETTES,
TROUSSEAUX. BABY LINIEN.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
EAST-STREET, POONA. APOLLO-STREET. BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

## ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

## BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT;
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

## SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld. BOMBAY.

## BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| READ BROS. | | | |
| BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling— | | | |
| Per case of 3 dozen quarts | Rs. 18 | 0 | Cash. |
| Per case of 6 dozen pints | „ 24 | 12 | „ |
| GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling— | | | |
| Per case of 3 dozen quarts | „ 18 | 0 | „ |
| Per case of 6 dozen pints | „ 24 | 12 | „ |
| JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH. | | | |
| LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand— | | | |
| Per case of 4 dozen quarts | „ 23 | 0 | „ |
| Per case of 8 dozen pints | „ 32 | 0 | „ |
| GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA. | | | |
| INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand— | | | |
| Per case of 3 dozen quarts | „ 17 | 4 | „ |
| Per case of 6 dozen pints | „ 24 | 0 | „ |
| Per hogshead of about 54 gallons | „ 60 | 0 | „ |
| WILLIAM McEWAN. | | | |
| INDIA PALE ALE— | | | |
| Per hogshead of about 54 gallons | „ 60 | 0 | „ |
| PILSENER BEER. | | | |
| FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection— | | | |
| Per case of 3 dozen quarts | „ 17 | 4 | „ |
| Per case of 6 dozen pints | „ 24 | 0 | „ |

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

## AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

## S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!

### NEW SONGS.

| NEW SONGS. | Authors. | Keys. |
|---|---|---|
| Chirette | Roeckel | F. G. |
| Just the old way | Behrend | F. G. A. B. |
| Daffodil time | Marzials | D. E. F. |
| Only youth is happy | Molloy | C. D. F. |
| An old Garden | Hope Temple | G. A. B. |
| Come to me | Denza | A. B. C. D. |
| Unless... | Caracciolo | A. B. |
| The Young Brigade | Jude | C. |
| After Sundown.. | Theo. Bonheur | G. |
| At Anchor | Odoardo Barri | C. |
| It came with the merry may love | Paolo Tosti | E. F. A. |
| Love that came too late.. | do. | B. C. D. |
| My love and I | do. | D. E. F. |
| Marguerite | Pinsuti | F. D. |
| Someone's Sweet-heart | do. | B. C. D. |
| I haven't for a long time now ... | Slade Murray | |
| As I walks along my beat | Tom Bass. | |
| There's bigger fools than me in the Army | do. | |

### NEW DANCE MUSIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adelaide | Waltz | Enos Andrew. |
| Jubilee | do. | Coote. |
| Prés de Toi | do. | Waldteufel. |
| Nid d'amour | do. | do. |
| Douce Souvenance | do. | do. |
| After Sundown | do. | Bonheur. |
| Swinging | do. | Ed. Silva. |
| Ivy | do. | Fabian Rose. |
| My Sweet-heart's Schottische | | |

### NEW PIANO MUSIC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sylvia Pizzicati | Delibes. |
| Sylvia Valse lente | do. |
| Polish Dance ... | Scharwenka |
| Gwendoline Gavotte | Nielson. |
| Rigaudon | Raff. |
| Jubilee Gavotte | Kottaun. |

TURNERS BANJO JOURNAL Nos. 1 to 13.
BALLANTYNES BANJO GEMS „ 1 to 8.

The new Christmas Dance Albums have just arrived, price 12 annas cach.

LISTS AND CATALOGUES POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO.. BOMBAY.

## SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

## GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.
Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.
Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

E. H. KELLOGG
MANUFACTURER OF CYLINDER, SPINDLE AND ENGINE-OILS, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given that the APPOINTMENT of Mr. WILLIAM CROMPTON as AGENT, for the sale of the above Oils in the Bombay Presidency, has been CANCELLED, and Mr. C. E. ASHBURNER has been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in his place. All accounts due for these Oils should be paid to the abovenamed C. E. Ashburner or to the credit of E. H. Kellogg at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, by whom alone receipts can be given.

E. C. SANXAY,
For self and partner E. H. Kellogg.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT),
NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

## BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL | £3,200,00 |
| RESERVE FUND | £800,00 |

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| CURRENT ACCOUNTS | are kept, but no interest allowed. |
| DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS | are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days. |
| LETTERS OF CREDIT | payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world. |
| DIVIDENDS, &c., on | Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank. |

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

| | Per 1 doz. quarts. | Per 2 doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or | Rs. 55 0 | Rs 58 0 |
| Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry | „ 52 0 | „ 54 0 |
| Heidsick's Dry Monopole | „ 58 0 | „ 60 0 |
| Dry EliteChoix Champagne | „ 46 0 | „ 48 0 |
| First Quality Dry | „ 38 0 | „ 40 0 |
| From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE. | | |
| Goldlack, extra | „ 44 0 | „ 47 0 |
| STILL HOCKS. | | |
| From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. | | |
| Laubenheimer | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Deidesheimer | „ 16 0 | „ 19 0 |
| Geisenheimer | „ 17 0 | „ ... |
| Leibfraumilch | „ 21 0 | „ 24 0 |
| Steinwein | „ 21 0 | „ ... |
| Hochheimer Berg | „ 25 0 | „ 28 0 |
| Rudesheimer | „ 25 0 | „ 28 0 |
| Marcobrunner | „ 28 0 | „ 31 0 |
| Queen Victoria Berg | „ 34 0 | „ ... |
| From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE | | |
| Brauneberger | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Liebfraumilch | „ — | „ 21 0 |
| Berncasteler-Rosenberg | „ 18 0 | „ 21 0 |
| Josefhofer | „ 28 0 | „ ... |
| Oberemmeler-Rosenberg | „ 28 0 | „ 31 0 |
| Steinberger | „ 28 0 | „ 31 0 |
| Scharzhofberger | „ 34 0 | „ ... |
| Johannisberger | „ 35 0 | 38 0 |
| FRENCH WHITE WINES. | | |
| From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC. | | |
| Sauterne | Rs. 18 0 | ... |
| PORTWINES. | | |
| From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO. | | |
| Good old red Port | Rs. 19 0 | ... |
| Fine „ | „ 22 0 | — |
| Very fine „ | „ 27 0 | — |
| Most particular reserved old red Port. | „ 38 0 | — |

CLARETS.

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

| | Per 1 doz. Qts. | |
|---|---|---|
| Medoc | „ 10 8 | |
| Chateau de Frands | „ 13 0 | Rs. 15 0 |
| St. Julien Medoc | „ 14 0 | — |
| Les Canons | „ 16 0 | „ 18 0 |
| Chateau Grand Lebrun | „ 18 0 | — |
| Chateau Leoville | „ 19 0 | ... |
| Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe | „ 21 0 | — |
| Chateau Lafitte | „ 23 0 | ... |
| Chateau Manvesin | „ 27 0 | ... |
| From MUNZER & SPANN. | Qts. | Pts. |
| St. Estephe | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 14 0 |
| Haut Canon | „ 15 0 | „ 17 0 |
| Margaux Medoc | „ 17 0 | „ 19 0 |
| Chateau Larose | „ 28 0 | .. |
| From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC. | | |
| Listrac Medoc | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 23 0 |
| Cru de Barreyre | „ 16 0 | ... |
| From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN. | | |
| Hungarian Claret | Rs. 17 0 | ... |
| Chateau Romer | „ 16 0 | ... |
| From FRANZ SCARVASY. | | |
| Carlovitz | „ 12 0 | |

BRANDY.

| | Per 1 doz. |
|---|---|
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy | Rs. 21 0 |
| Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars { M. & Span } | „ 24 0 |
| Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules | „ 26 0 |
| Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules | „ 29 0 |
| Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** | „ 34 0 |

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Volnay | Rs. 21 0 |
| Chambertin | „ 26 0 |

WHISKEY.

| | Per 1 doz. qts. |
|---|---|
| Thistle Blend Whisky *** | Rs. 24 0 |
| „ „ | „ 22 0 |
| Ben Cruachan's Blend | „ 20 0 |

BEER.

| | Per doz. qts. | Per doz. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Pauli Beer | Rs. 6 4 | „ 3 12 |
| Mainzer Export Beer | „ 5 8 | „ .. |
| Hamburger Export Beer | „ 5 4 | „ .. |
| Bavarian Export Beer | „ 6 0 | „ 3 8 |
| Grimm's Pilsener Beer | „ 5 4 | ... |
| Pilsener Beer | „ 5 8 | „ 3 8 |
| Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles | „ 5 4 | „ ... |

SUNDRIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maraschino a case of 25 Pints | Rs. 25 0 | .. |
| Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles | „ 40 0 | .. |
| | Per doz. quarts. | |
| Finest Kummel | Rs. 30 0 | Rs. ... |
| Superior Vermouth | „ 19 0 | .. |
| Finest do | „ 20 0 | .. |
| Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29. | Rs. 0 11 | per lb. |
| Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. | „ 2 4 | per tin. |

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Danish Butter, finest | per ½ lb. tin | 0 10 |
| Do. do do | per 1 lb. tin | 1 4 |
| Italian Butter Finest, extra quality.. | ½ lb. tin at Rs. | 0 9 |
| | 1 do. | 1 0 |
| | 2 do. | 1 12 |

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

| | Per Large Tin | Per Small Tin |
|---|---|---|
| Asparagus | Rs 2 8 | Rs 1 8 |
| Cellery | „ ... | „ 0 12 |
| French Beans | „ ... | „ 0 9 |
| Young Cut Beans | „ ... | „ 0 9 |
| Smoked Sausages | „ .. | „ 1 8 |
| Small Sausages | „ — | „ 1 6 |
| Pease for Soup | „ — | „ 1 0 |

From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Tongues (whole ox) | per tin of 2 lbs. | 1 12 |
| Andrews Corned Beef | „ 2 lbs. | 0 12 |
| Roast Beef | 2 lbs. | 0 12 |
| Boiled Beef | 2 lbs. | 0 12 |
| Brawn | 2 lbs. | 0 12 |
| Corned Beef | „ 2 lbs. | 0 12 |
| do. | „ 1 lbs. | 0 8 |
| Potted Tongues | „ ½ lbs. | 0 8 |

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.
Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

## NOTICES.

HYDRAULIC LIFT—HOG ISLAND.

THIS LIFT is now available for docking and repairing vessels of any size and draught, up to 5,000 tons and 25 feet.
For further particulars apply to.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th October, 1886.

CHINCHLI AGRICULTURAL HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW FOR 1887.

THE SHOW will take place on the 9th February, 1886, when prizes varying from Rs. 5 to Rs 100 will be awarded for the best Horses, Oxen and Sheep exhibited under specified conditions. For Prospectus and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, care of the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur.

M. N. SHIRGAONKAR,
Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the TELEGRAPH OFFICE at MOOMBADEVI will be KEPT OPEN for the receipt and despatch of Telegrams night and day, with effect from the 15th October, 1886.

M. R. TROWER.
Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs,
Bombay Division.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the TELEGRAPH OFFICE at MANDVI will be OPEN for the receipt and despatch of Telegrams from 9 a.m. to 12 midnight, local time, with effect from 15th October, 1886.

M. R. TROWER,
Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs,
Bombay Division.

WM. LANCASTER ACCRINGTON.
(J. Drewet, 27, Apollo-street, Bombay.)
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA.

MAKERS of the best Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, including Looms, Folding Machines, and Cloth Presses. Latest improvements! Most successful Patents! Greatest perfection in Cotton Machinery attained. Estimates, plans and particulars on application. The erection and completion of entire Mills undertaken.

COTTON PRESSES.

THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER CUMMIN'S PATENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 400 lbs. nett. | —BALE— | 500 lbs. nett. |
| Outturn per diem | 200 Bales | 175 Bales |
| Measurement per bale | 7' 6" | 8' 0" |
| Weight of Hoop per bale | 6 lbs. | 7 lbs. |

Apply to

A. E. CUMMINS.
Virudupati.
Tinnevelly District,

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.
No body should remain without a trial.
Apply to

MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.

Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 16 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ton and 20 ton Crab Wenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

## INSURANCES.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

| | |
|---|---|
| Income for 1885 | £1,479,518 |
| General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund | £1,850,000 |
| Life and Annuity Funds | £3,698,612 |
| Total Invested Funds | £7,072,140 |

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 1,852,000 |
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL | M6,000,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 7,500,000 |
| The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 3,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL | „ 2,600,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL | „ 1,000,000 |
| MARINE INSURANCE. | |
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |
| The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M6,000,000 |

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
*Not granted by any other Company whatever:—*

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188

2,047 PROPOSALS for Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

| Age. | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Premium ... | 21 5 4 | 24 8 8 | 28 10 0 | 33 14 8 |

*Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.*

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere of suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

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## CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ............ Oct. 20th 7h. 32·1m. p.m.
New Moon ............ „ 27th, 0h. 6·8m. p.m.

| Days. | Engagements, &c. | Sun Rise. | Sun Set. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Sat. 16 | Barton and Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. | 5 56 | 5 36 | 0 55m<br>0 50 a | 6 36m<br>6 42 a |
| Sun. 17 | 17th Sunday after Trinity. | 5 56 | 5 35 | 1 34m<br>1 23 a | 7 14m<br>7 18 a |
| Mon. 18 | English mail expected per s. s. Hydaspes.* | 5 57 | 5 35 | 2 15m<br>1 59 a | 7 55m<br>8 0 a |
| Tu. 19 | ........ | 5 57 | 5 34 | 2 52m<br>2 45 a | 8 50m<br>8 51 a |
| Wed. 20 | Town Council, 2 p.m. | 5 57 | 5 33 | 3 54m<br>3 48 a | 10 0m<br>10 6 a |
| Thr. 21 | Karachi Ice Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. | 5 58 | 5 32 | 5 8m<br>5 14 a | 11 41m<br>11 36 a |
| Fri. 22 | G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Ball, Parel, 9 p.m. Departure of English mail per s.s. Thames. | 5 58 | 5 32 | 6 26m<br>6 55 a | —<br>1 2 a |

* Left Aden at 2 a.m., on Wednesday, 13th inst.

## DIVINE SERVICES.

17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 17.

### SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 37, 312 & 290.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 165 and 438.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Bunnett.
Anthem.—"If we believe that Jesus died."—Bunnett.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
Monday.—St. Luke Evangelist.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

### FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

CARNAC-ROAD, ESPLANADE, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Pastor.—Rev. John Forgan, Marine Lines.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.
5-30 p.m.—Wednesday Service.

### HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 193, 317 and 172.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 233, 240 and 281.
The offertories for Church expenses and Poor Relief.

### MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 505, 292 and 373.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 333, 372 and 397.
Wednesday, October 20.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

### CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service. Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 238 and 197.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 222, 177 and 23.

### ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

English Services.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 261, 276 and 31.

### WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL.

PAREL-ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).
9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

### CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 128, 170, Part I; and 350.
Par. 49, to Chant IV.

### ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE DOCK.

7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Altmore, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday Morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Band, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Victoria Gardens, 5-15 p.m.
Cycling, Bandstand, 4 p.m.

**VESSELS ARRIVED.**—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kilwa (s), from Zanzibar; Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool; and Pemba (s), Busreh.

**VESSELS SAILED.**—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Commilla (s), for K. Coast and Kurrachee; and Bengal (s), Marseilles.

**CYCLING.**—The Bombay Ramblers will meet at the Bandstand, at 4 p.m., the run being to the Mahim woods. All cyclists are invited.

**ALL SAINTS' CHURCH MALABAR HILL.**—We are requested to state that there will be no Divine Service in this Church till further intimation.

**REPORTED THEFT.**—Devjee Laja, living at Don Tad Street, reported that between the hours of 4 and 8 p.m. on Thursday, his room was entered by some person unknown, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 364, was stolen from the premises.

**LECTURE.**—Swami Yagjiwan Kedarnathji will deliver a second public lecture, in connection with the Bombay Arya Sumaj to-morrow, Sunday, the 17th instant, on the "Duty of Man," at Kakudwady Street, behind the Girgaum Police Court, at 5-30 p.m. precisely. The public are invited to attend.

**ALLEGED ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.**—The police have withdrawn from the case in which Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrozjee Kapadia, wholesale liquor-dealer, Pydownie, was charged with illegally selling liquor during the Mohorrum festival in contravention of the order of the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Russell appeared on behalf of the defendant. It appears that the order of the Commissioner of Police only applied to retail dealers.

**MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.**—The following programme of music to be played by the band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers at the Victoria Gardens at 5-15 p.m.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Daisy Queen | R. Smith. |
| Overture | Le Roi D'yvetot | Adam. |
| Valse | Twilight | Coote. |
| Selection | Elisir D'Amore | Donizetti. |
| Polka | Excursion | M. Seaman. |
| Galop | One turn more | T. Dawson. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

**THEFT IN A B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TRAIN.**—Cadurbhoy Rahimtoola, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of stealing a tin box containing pearls, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,494, the property of Rungindass Purmanundass, a Bania merchant. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant and the accused were travelling together about a week ago in a third class carriage of an up-passenger train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Surat to Bombay, and during the journey the accused managed to wrench off the lock of the carpet bag belonging to complainant, and abstracted the tin box containing the pearls and jewellery unobserved by the complainant. The complainant, on arriving at the Dadur station, finding that his carpet bag had been tampered with, commenced to examine the bag, and found the tin box missing. He immediately reported the matter to the Railway Police, who, upon enquiry, arrested the accused, and recovered the stolen property, which was found in his possession. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting a previous conviction, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made DRESSES, COATS, SCARF, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RUGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET CARDNIAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE, GREEN, TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d, small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists, Large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co, 58 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street London, E C, England. Whole le agents—Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. The trade and native dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

## MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE Marine Court held to investigate the circumstances attending the damage done to the s. s. Dunedin on the 8th instant, while about to leave the Prince's Dock, assembled again at the Fort Police Court, yesterday. The Court was presided over by Mr. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and he was assisted by the following assessors:—Captain M. Bean, Assistant Port Officer, Lieut. E. Fleet, of H. M. S. Briton, Captain A. Burgess, of the s. s. Peveril, Mr. J. G. Dobbie, Superintending Engineer, B. I. S. N. Company, and Mr. C. Brown, engineer. Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, conducted the inquiry, Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared for the owners and master of the Dunedin; and Mr. Walker, of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, represented the engineers of the vessel.

The Court framed the following charge against the chief engineer, Andrew McClelland:—"The Court hereby charges you, chief engineer of the s. s. Dunedin, that you, on the 8th October, while the steamer Dunedin was proceeding on her way out of the Prince's Dock, showed negligence in not yourself attending to the working of the engines in such close quarters as the steamer was then in, and committed a wrongful act or default in not ordering either precaution to be taken when the engine-room was full of steam in order to ensure the engines being moved the right way." As for the second engineer, Morgan Watkin Howell, the Court charged him with having shown, while in charge of the engines, a want of care in not making sure of the position of the crank before starting the engines; and a similar charge was framed against the third engineer, Edward Turner.

Mr. Webb said it was not the intention of the Court to cancel or suspend the certificate of either the first or the second engineer.

Mr. Walker said that in that case he was instructed to say that his clients were willing to leave the matter in the hands of the Court.

The judgment of the Court will be delivered this morning.

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following additional passengers left by yesterday's mail:—

For Marseilles.—Mr. G. Johnston and Mr. Anstruther.

For Brindisi.—Mr. W. R. Hewett.

The following passengers have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, sailing on 22nd October.

For Brindisi.—Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Ollivant and child, Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds and Mrs. Dobbs.

For London.—Mr. J. S. Lushington, Miss Dickson, Miss Grant, Miss Slattery, Mr. and Mrs. Heinrick, Mr. Lee, Mr. Dickson, Mr. J. S. Levy and Captain Lynch Stanton.

For Venice.—Lt.-Col. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Spire, and Mr. C. Flesch.

For Suez.—Col. G. Upperton.

## DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S Troopship Euphrates, 4,173 tons, Captain A. C. H. Paget, will sail to-day for England with 38 officers, 15 ladies, 13 children, 1,063 men, 34 women, and 91 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Colonel and Mrs. H. P. Pearson and 5 children, Suffolk Regiment; Colonel and Mrs. M. Williams and 3 children, Leinster Regiment; Brigade Surgeon and Mrs. R. S. Bateson, Indian Medical Department; Brigade Surgeon R. W. Berkeley, Medical Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Waller, West Riding; Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. J. B. Ridant and 2 children, Scottish Rifles; Surgeon Major J. R. Rahilly, Medical Staff; Major and Mrs. R. Wace and 2 children, R. A.; Major and Mrs. D. W. Buckle, R. A.; Major Hon'ble F. W. J. Shore, R. A.; Major J. B. T. Neubury, A. P. D.; Surgeon E. North, Medical Staff; Captain H. C. B. Gray, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Captain L. H. Bennett, A. P. D.; Captain G. Nugent, R. A.; Surgeon J. Hickman, Medical Staff; Captain and Mrs. E. H. St-L. Clarke, Worcester Regiment; Captain J. E. Dickie, R. E.; Captain Murphy, 7th Dragoon Guards; Captain N. W. Barnardiston, Middlesex; Captain C. T. Blemitt, R. A.; Captain W. Greer, Border Regiment; Captain J. E. Nixon and 1 child, Staff Corps; Lieutenant C. E. Caghill, R. A.; Lieutenant and Mrs. R. R. V. Feilding, R. A.; Lieutenant C. deC. Hamilton, R. A.; Lieutenant A. H. Thomas, East Surrey Regiment; Lieutenant S. Fraser, Middlesex Regiment; Lieutenant A. G. Peyton, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant C. M. Cartwright, Staff Corps; Lieutenant FitzJ. M. Edwards, Staff Corps; Lieutenant J. F. Cadell, R. A.; Lieutenant and Mrs. A. M. Lloyd and 2 children, Staff Corps; Lieutenant A. W. Cripps, Staff Corps; Lieutenant H. H. Butler, R. A.; Lieutenant G. F. Milner, 17th Lancers; Lieutenant A. H. S. Goff, R. A.; Quarter Master and Mrs. H. Franklin and 8 children, Royal Fusiliers; wife of Lieutenant G. E. Staveley, Bombay Staff Corps; widow of late Lieutenant Watson, Staff Corps; and wife of Apothecary Hill, Medical Department.

## LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mr. W. H. Wolff.
* Miss Wolff.
* Lieut. C. deC. Hamilton, R.A., Kurrachee.
* Col. Moore.
Mr. John Duncan.
* Major T. W. Tyndall.
* Mr. W. Marrett, Aurangabad.
* Mr. D. Gauntlett, Aurangabad.
* Mr. F.G. Lynde, Ahmedabad.
Mr. D. Sala, Bombay.
* Mrs. H. Reid, England.
Col. Shakespear, England.
* Lieut. Ducat, Poona Horse, Poona.
* Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Smith, England.
* Mr. A. Hutchison, England.
* Mr. G. I. Harris, England.
* Mrs. Lewis Gordon, England.
* Mr. and Mrs. Ross, England.
* Rev. and Mrs. Nubling, England.
* Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Cornish, Kurrachee.
* Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Baines, C.S., Jeypore.
Mr. William James.
* Mr. and Mrs. H. Coggan,
Mr. H. N. Edwards.
* Capt. Bignell, Malwa Bheel Corps.
* Mr. J. J. Coles, England,
* Mr. George W. Tucker, New York.
* Mr. J. Dillon, England.
* Col. Brown, England.
* Mr. S.N. Squire, England,
* Col. H. Hallett, England.
* Major Lockhart, England.
* Surgeon-Major Johnson, England.
* Major Carr, England.
* Major Darwin, England.
* Mr. and Mrs. French, England.
* Lieut. Crowther, Colombo
* Capt. and Mrs. de Burgh, England.
* Mrs. Laurie, England.
* Mr. H. Hastings, England.
* Mr. H. G. Palliser, Malegaum.
* Mr. A. H. Thomas.
* Major Newbury, Punjab.
* Capt. Barrow, Simla.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Hill, Simla,
* Lieut.-Col. Waller, Meanmeer.
Mr. T. C. H. White, Goa.
* Mr. and Mrs. Gillon, London.

Mr. W. N. Cresswell, London.
Mr J. M. Kerr, London.
* Mr. F. Gleadow, Surat.
Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Shakespear, Bombay.
* Mr. Johnston.
Mr. R. R. Deans, Colombo.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Ridout,
Mr. J. L. Levy, Australia.
Mr. W. Mellor, Australia.
Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Pool, Australia.
Mr. H. N. Spird, Australia.
Mrs. Spird, Australia.
Mr. E. S. Lee, Australia.
* Capt. Lynch Stanton,
* Mr. C. R. Chance, Australia.
Capt. Gray, Poona.
Mrs. Adam, Poona,
Miss Caddle, Poona.
Mr. H. Wilson.
* Mr. and Mrs. N. Burne, England.
Ismail Beg, Turkish Consul General, Bombay.
Mr. T. M. Filgate, Inspector General Registration and Stamps, Bombay.
Mr. Mackenzie Fiigate, England.
* Mrs. Saunders, Poona.
* Miss Saunder, Poona.
* Mr. Leslie Saunders, C.S., Commissioner Amrawati, England.
Col. S. Penny, R.A., Bombay.
* Col. and Mrs. Pearson.
* Mr. and Mrs. Grant, C.E.
Mr. John Bristed, Bombay.
* Capt. Allen, s.s. Adowa.
Mr. Thomas Wilson, Bombay.
Mr. and Mrs. William Iosh, Bombay.
Mr. R. G. Webb, Bombay.
Mr. Thomas Duncan, Bar.-at-Law, Bombay.
Mr. Thomas Walker, Bombay.
Mr. Bland (Solicitor) Bombay.
Mr. Messum, Bombay.
Mr. Allen, Bombay.
Major and Mrs. Curtis.
Mr. Mark Wadia, Bombay.
Mr. Bevan.
Mr. Jervis, Bombay.
Mr. St. Quinton Byrne, Bombay.
Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald.
Mr. D. Rae.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Bevis, England.
Mrs. Cline, England.
Mr. and Mrs. Baker, England.

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

HITHERTO Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses. Mr. E. GUYOT, a chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple. GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is undubitably the best remedy for cold, bronchitis, and consumption. When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder, put a table-spoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose. Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, Prickly-Heat, and for Eczema. *Note*:—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever. Agents in Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Cooper, Madon & Co.

## THE RIOTS AT DELHI.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer*, writing on the 10th inst., gives the following account of the riots at Delhi:—"My telegrams have kept you fully informed of the course of events since the date of my last letter, and it is only left for me now to fill in the details. When I say Tuesday the 5th was a quiet day, you will, of course, understand that there was no actual rioting on that day. The behaviour of the Mahomedans on Monday evening, in taking the Hindus by surprise, and putting them to the humiliation of abandoning their procession, has given the local authorities a week of most intense anxiety. The Hindus deserve credit for their conduct on this occasion, but there were mischievous spirits amongst them, who soon worked upon their religious feelings, and caused them to feel regret at having suffered themselves to be persuaded to act as they did. The real fact is, they were taken so completely by surprise, and the orders of the Deputy Commissioner were so promptly issued and as promptly executed, that the processionists had scarcely any time for reflection. In numerical strength, they were as one hunderd to one Mahomedan. They were unarmed to a man it is true, but they were in the heart of the Chandni Chowk, where knives, sticks and stones are easily obtainable, and they were also within 200 yards of the armoury attached to the Institute Museum, where there are swords, knives, swordsticks, spears, and the like, to arm 500 of them. The police were being overpowered by the Mahomedan rioters, and it was nearly an hour before the troops appeared on the scene. There was, therefore, ample time to rush at the armoury, which was unguarded, break in one of the doors or windows, secure the weapons and almost annihilate the Mahomedans. The police and their European leaders altogether scarcely numbered 200 souls at the time, while the Hindus themselves were fully 8,000 strong. To the unexpected appearance of the Mahomedans, the prompt and judicious action of the Deputy Commissioner, and the providential compliance by the Hindus with the order to withdraw their procession, must therefore be immediately attributed the fact that matters ended as well as they did—for the time being.

As I have already said, however, the Hindus were not long in regretting having complied with the order of the Deputy Commissioner. There was no rioting on the 5th, but the excitement was intense. Little crowds were to be seen in all the principle streets gesticulating wildly and talking of nothing save the riot of the 4th. The looting that was done on that day, of course, had the effect of causing all the shops to be closed, and the discovery of the murdered body in the Queen's Gardens was a prod at the Mahomedans. I believe the police contradict this latter statement of mine, and affirm that no murdered body was discovered in the Gardens on the morning of the 6th, or any time during the riots. I am sorry the police were not better informed, but I must surely believe the evidence of my own eyes. I cannot, of course, go so far as to say that the man was murdered by Hindus or that he was murdered in the Gardens, but I certainly adhere to the simple statement made in my telegram of the 6th, that the murdered body of a Mahomedan was discovered on the morning of that date in the Queen's Gardens. I was walking through the Gardens that morning on my way to the City when I saw four Mahomedans, carrying what appeared to be, a dead body on a *charpai*, and, on inquiry, learnt that the body was that of a murdered Mahomedan. The men were good enough to let me have a look at the body, and I satisfied myself that it was that of a Mahomedan, and that death had apparently been caused by the deep cut on the back of the head, inflicted evidently by a sword or heavy knife of some description. I then went and saw the spot, under a large tree, where the body was found. From the needy appearance of the corpse, the condition of the wound, and seeing that the body was found in the Queen's Gardens, so close to the scene of the riots, I myself incline to the belief that the man was one of those who took part in the riot of the 4th, and who fled on the appearance of the troops. It is possible he fell down exhausted at the spot where his corpse was discovered, and died there, escaping observation till the morning of the 6th.

All the fore and afternoon of the 6th passed off without any disturbance, but in the evening, when the *tazias* were brought out, the Hindus made an attempt to wipe out the disgrace they suffered on the 4th by throwing stones at the *tazias* when the Mahomedan procession was passing the Katranil, near the Clock Tower. The Mahomedans could hardly be restrained from rushing on the Hindus; but the prompt and determined action of the authorities—in at once taking some of the stone-throwers into custody—had the effect of pacifying the Mahomedans. Several Mahomedans were hurt, and some of them, who did a little stone-throwing by way of retaliation, succeeded in breaking a few panes of glass in the doors and windows of the house of Rai Bahadur Ram Kishan Das, Honorary Magistrate: but no further damage was done. The Hindu procession, which took place just before the Mahomedan one, passed off quietly. The crowd was enormous. It was a moving mass of human bodies, extending from the Fatehpuri to the end of the Chowk, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and filled half the width of the bazaar—say twenty feet. At a rough computation, I should say the Hindus numbered between 15,000 and 20,000.

The morning of the 7th dawned ominously. Before 7 o'clock the streets were filled with excited crowds. The feelings of the populace had, it appeared, been worked up to the greatest tension, and there was an intuitive fear abroad that a terrible contest between the rival religionists was just about to take place. The Moulvi Akbar, to his credit be it said, delivered an earnest address to a mixed crowd near the Clock Tower, entreating his co-religionists to respect the authorities as enjoined by the Koran, and advising the Hindus to be careful not to wound the religious feelings of the Mahomedans during the celebration of the solemn festival of the Mohurrum. At 10 o'clock the little dead pig was found tied to the marble pulpit in the Jama Masjid, and the discovery was at once communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, who drove down to the mosque immediately and alone. When he got there, he was met by a few Mahomedan gentlemen, who accompanied him into the Masjid and showed him the pig. He removed it himself, and found a little piece of paper tied to it. He examined the scrap, and, seeing something written on it in Urdu, he took Sayad Ibrahim Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, aside, and after learning that the contents of the document were nothing but the grossest abuse, he informed the Imam that the paper contained *gali*. No one else read the paper or heard its contents. In the meantime, the incident had oozed out, and the story was spreading like wild-fire all over the city. As it was not long after morning prayers, there was still a great crowd of Mahomedans about the Masjid. They no sooner heard of the pig than they ran frantically down the Chowri Bazaar, which opens just at the back of the mosque, and, arming themselves with sticks, stones or anything they could lay their hands on as they rushed madly along, they forthwith attacked every Hindu they came across. The Hindus were quite prepared to receive them; and all down the Chowri Bazaar, by Chitli Kabar, Kazi Hauz, Billimaran, Egerton Street and, in fact, the whole of the populated part of the city to the south of the Chandni Chauk, was the scene of a whole series of continuous and most savage riotings.

Mr. Smyth drove off to the Fort to get help from the Military, and Colonel Rogers at once ordered two companies of the Lincolnshire Regiment, two companies of the 22nd Punjab Infantry and 50 lances of the 19th Bengal Lancers to march at once to the Chandni Chauk, and occupy the Kotwali. In the meantime, the police had been sent out in small bodies to disperse the rioters—or rather to try and disperse them, for they did not succeed in their object. They certainly did break up small mobs here and there, but the rioting recommenced as soon as the police moved on, to such a pitch of savage ferocity had the feelings of the people been worked up. A mob of fanatical Mahomedans savagely attacking a small Hindu temple in Sita Ram Bazaar—not Chowri Bazaar as erroneously appeared in my telegram—beat and drove out the priests, destroyed all the idols, and sprinkled the blood of a slaughtered bull all over the floor. When the European troops reached the Kotwali, the Deputy Commissioner asked their commanding officers to march the men through the streets where rioting was going on, and this demonstration had more effect on the mob than, the presence of the police with their swords and *lathies*. The rioters fled, as they did on the former occasion, on the approach of the troops, but they dispersed only to renew the fighting in some fresh quarter. And this kind of thing went on all day till, at half-past five in the afternoon, a heavy downpour of rain, which lasted for fully an hour-and-a-half, dispersed the rioters more effectually, and there was no more fighting during the night. The *badmashes*, however, "made hay while the sun shone," and completely sacked a number of petty shops while attention was being directed to the rioters. Owing to the disturbed state of the city generally, the Deputy Commissioner ordered that the Ram Lila procession for the evening be stopped."

Writing on the 11th, the same correspondent says:—The 8th was another anxious day. It being the "penultimate day of the Mohurrum, and, consequently, the most important one—when every *tazia* is required to be brought out and paraded in the streets—serious rioting was looked upon as almost a certainty. The troops were in occupation of the Kotwali again by 7 o'clock, the *tazia* processions were forbidden, and every precaution was taken for the preservation of the peace. As expected, rioting soon recommenced. A Hindu funeral procession was stopped in the Billimaran quarter by a band of Mahomedan blackguards, resulting in a free fight which lasted till 11 o'clock, when the police, with the aid of the Bengal Lancers, succeeded in dispersing the Mahomedans and allowing the funeral party to proceed on their way. Attention was then directed to the Jama Masjid and the mosques near the Fattehpuri, where the mid-day prayers were going on, and from whence it was expected the Mahomedans would make a rush. A company of the Lincolnshire Regiment, two companies of the Native Infantry and a few men of the Bengal Lancers were marched down to th Jama Masjid with instructions to fire on the mob if all other efforts to quell any disturbance which might place proved unavailing; and similar precautions were taken in regard to the mosques at the Fattehpuri. The presence of the troops had the desired effect, and the expected rush was not made. In the evening two companies of the King's Own Borderers—not Native Infantry as erroneously telegraphed—and 50 sabres of the 8th Hussars arrived from Meerut, and, if we except the stone-throwing during the night near the Jama Masjid which was promptly put down, there were no further disturbances.

On the morning of the 9th the *tazias* were allowed to come out for the last time. They were all out, a hundred and twenty-three of them, by 10 o'clock, and by midday all was quiet again and the troops were withdrawn. The shops, however, did not begin to open out till the following day, and a great number still remain closed. The excitement is yet great, and the pig incident will not be forgotten in a hurry. The authorities will need to be on the *qui vive* for a long time to come, and great precautions will have to be taken next year when the festivals will again clash. The casualties up to the present are 8 killed—3 Mahomedans and 5 Hindus; and 23 wounded in hospital, 17 Mahomedans and 6 Hindus. I estimate the actual number of wounded at about 200, but only some 30 of these came to the hospital to be attended to. During the riots the telephonic communication was several times interrupted, but the matter was promptly attended to by Mr. Sharp, the Telegraph Master.

I do not see that I have much further to say in connection with the recent riots, but I cannot close without referring to the readiness and commendable promptitude with which Colonel Rogers and the officers of the garrison helped the civil authorities whenever and wherever the services of the troops were found to be necessary. Mr. George Smyth, the Deputy Commissioner, has had an anxious week of it. He was always to be found where his presence was most needed, and his orders in each emergency were always prompt and judicious. The police were found to be utterly incompetent for the duties recently required, of them, and, indeed in the case of religious riots, I do not think they will ever be worth anything. Mr. Jackson and his two energetic Assistants deserve great credit for the able manner in which they manipulated the rotten material they had to work with. When arrest were being made, the Mahomedan policeman always made for the Hindu rioters, and the Hindu policeman invariably arrested the Mahomedans; and on one occasion the police looked as if they were going in for a riot on their own account. Colonel Ewart, the Duputy Inspector-General of Police of the Circle, was in delhi euring the latter half of the week, and watched the course of events from the Kotwali.

## "BELLEROPHON JUNIOR."

THE young Chancellor of the Exchequer is depicted in this week's cartoon in *Punch* as a second Bellerophon, confidently about to plunge his sword of inquiry into the heart of the triple-faced Chimaera Army, Navy, and Civil Service. The services of the winged horse, Pegasus, by whose aid the Grecian hero was enabled to overcome the monster, are on this occasion dispensed with, and backed up by naught except an immeasurable weight of self-assurance, Lord Randolph on this occasion vauntingly enters the strife single-handed, humming to himself the following lines:—

"Ah! this will fetch them. There's not like attitude!
Pose made the fortune of Phidias—and Skelt.
This will move Radical papers to gratitude,
This will make rigid Economists melt.
Bless you, you've only this *rôle* to assume.
To witch the disciples of Rylands or Hume.

Flatter myself I could do the whole lot of them,
Theseus the mighty, or Perseus the brave,
Even Apollo the splendidest pot of them,
Equal, as hero, to smite or to save.
Ah! at a crisis Inquiry's the plan;
Hero is the 'Minute,' and I am the Man."

## MR. GLADSTONE ON MR. PARNELL'S BILL.

THE London correspondent of the *Scotsman* thus writes of Mr. Gladstone's first appearance in the House of Commons since his holiday on the Continent:—

Mr. Gladstone's speech, it was generally felt, would be the great feature of the debate. At the outset the right hon. gentleman dallied for some time over the question, why no Irish county member had been found by the Government to move the rejection of the bill. The Tories made light of this point. They laughed derisively at the importance attached to it. They were encouraged in this conduct by Lord Randolph. Churchill, who led off the chorus of merriment when it was suggested that Colonel Saunderson and his friends did not care to undertake the commission. Mr. Gladstone evidently felt that here he was treading on somewhat flimsy ground, for he seemed glad enough to get away from it and to enter seriously upon the really critical question. This qtestion he stated amid approving cheers to be, whether a case for relief had arisen among any portion of the tenants of Ireland. In answering, he relied much on the fact that the Government have themselves appointed a Commission of Inquiry. That was the point with which he sought to get behind the armour of the Government. He pressed it home with persistence and reiteration. The appointment of that Commission had, he claimed, opened up the question of the judicial rents, and placed the whole land question of Ireland again under review. The Tories again sought refuge in laughter. The whole body of the Opposition, however, with one accord assisted the right hon. gentleman in fixing this charge clearly and deeply upon the policy of the present Ministry. Care was certainly taken that the Ministerialists should hear much about the nature of the programme on which they have embarked. To this subject Mr. Gladstone recurred again and again. For his part, he said, he took his stand upon the issue of the Royal Commission, and upon that ground alone, as warranting some measure to give relief to Irish tenants where, on judicial examination, they were found unable to pay their rents. He dissociated himself on the one hand from Mr. Parnell, and on the other from Mr. Fitzgerald. In regard to their conflicting figures, he professed himself absolutely impartial. Then followed the most effective passage of the speech. He contrasted the position of the Government with that of the Opposition. The admission had been made, he said, that some of the judicial rents in Ireland were too high. That assertion he proved not altogether to the satisfaction of the Tories by reference to the statement of Lord Salisbury at the beginning of the session. This being so, he laid down the further proposition that the Government would, after they had issued their Commission, after the Commission had reported, and after a bill had been framed in accordance with their report, afford relief to the distressed tenants. His position, he said, clenching his declaration by emphatically bringing down his hand on the table, was that relief should be afforded without this long delay, and that position he asserted to be based upon irresistible logic. The vigour with which he attacked the Government on this ground led to an animated scene. The first allusion to Lord Salisbury's speech was allowed to pass with some shouts of incredulity from the back benches. But when Mr. Gladstone, returning to this point, again made use of Lord Salisbury's declaration, the whole Tory party gave voice in protest. Lord Randolph Churchill, considerably excited, called out impetuously that Lord Salisbury had said nothing of the kind. Mr. Gladstone's retort was of a kind that greatly rejoiced his followers. He remarked with a sneer, the intensity of which cannot be easily indicated by words, that he was not aware there were any limits to Lord Randolph Churchill's boldness in assertion, and that, notwithstanding his assertion to the contrary, he would not recede from what he had said. A hundred Tories, led by Lord Randolph, demanded the quotation. Mr. Gladstone treated their demands very cavalierly. Lord Salisbury's speecle was, he said, matter of notoriety, and the interpretation he had given had never been questioned till now its inconvenience had come to be felt. After this episode it was natural that the Home Secretary should throw himself with might and main upon the right hon. gentleman. When Mr. Gladstone had finished an hour's speech with the most cautious and qualified approval of Mr. Parnell's bill—sitting down, it may be mentioned, evidently not in the least fatigued—Mr. Matthews literally bounded forward to the table. He was eager to be at his work. He did not disappoint his party. Lord Randolph Churchill enjoyed his speech with the utmost *abandon*. His conduct was of an entirely novel kind. It must be many years since the House saw its leader so thoroughly beside himself with delight. What pleased him and his followers so immensely was the manner in which the Home Secretary succeeded in irritating Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Matthews was vivacious and acute in his arguments and allusions. He seized upon a subsidiary point on which it was possible to take his adversary at a disadvantage, and emphasising and magnifying this point, while the Chancellor of the Exchequer literally rolled about in his glee, he provoked Mr. Gladstone to angry indignation. Mr. Matthew's whole speech was that of the clever and facile barrister, never put out by an interruption, ready to hit his opponent with biting banter, and ever conscious of the necessity of slurring over the weak points of his own case.

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## DELHI AND SIMLA, THE CAPITALS OF INDIA.

THE writer of the summary of events in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* makes the following observations upon the agitation against the Simla exodus:—

Reading the speeches of the Calcutta orators in England, where local interests and prejudices become necessarily obscured, it must be held that the arguments with which the opponents of the annual migration to Simla support their objections are somewhat trivial. It is asserted that the migration is unnecessarily costly and occasions a great waste of public time and money, causing, moreover, severe hardship to all the lower classes of officials. That it rests upon an exaggerated notion of the unsuitability of the Indian climate for Englishmen, and deprives India of the services of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, who are Calcutta residents: that it removes the Government of India from touch with the communities it has to govern, and prevents it being well acquainted with the actual and practical requirements of the people and the country, and that it denies the principle that Governments should be located at points where the central authority is most secure, and is best able, in the event of an emergency, to move with the greatest readiness the full resources of the State.

It is obvious to disinterested persons that these propositions cover a far larger area than can reasonably be defended. The non-official community of Calcutta and the Bengali Babus, who are exceedingly anxious to influence the politics of the future, naturally desire to retain throughout the year the Government of India in their midst; but it is very doubtful whether this would conduce to the better and more intelligent government of Hindustan. As to the Government removal from Calcutta, withdrawing it from the communities it has to govern, it is to be remembered that the Government of India does very little in the way of direct administration, and there is no particular reason that it should be in immediate contact with any particular section of the community. It works in British provinces through local Governments and administrations; through Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners; and has nothing whatever to do with the direct government of the people, further than by the enunciation of general principles and by legislation, the initiative of which should be local and not imperial. Certain departments of great importance, such as the Army, the Post Office, the Telegraph, it retains direction of, as these are more conveniently worked when centralized than when localized. But the machinery of imperial Government is not worked by means of personal communication with individual members of the community, but by official correspondence. It is quite impossible that the Viceroy and the Government of India can be more than a name to the milions of her Majesty's subjects in Hindustan; and the actual spot at which the abstraction known as the Government of India may happen to reside is a matter of comparatively small importance. It is nevertheless an advantage that the supreme Government should be centrically situated, and in the midst of the most important population; and if this question be decided on its merits, and apart from existing conveniences of public officers, there can be little doubt that Calcutta would be abondoned as the seat of Government in favour of Delhi, Jabalpur, or Poona. As a matter of fact, Umballa, which is the starting-point in the plains for Simla, and to which it will shortly be connected by a railway which should have been long ago constructed, is the very omphalos and centre of the most independent, loyal, and warlike races, with whom it is important for the Government of India and the military leaders to remain in touch. Bengal is a wealthy, though backward province; but its political and military value is far less than its commercial and industrial, and it may well be left to the care of its Lieutenant-Governor, against whose too prolonged residence at Darjeeling, protests might, without impropriety, be made. Calcutta is situated at the very extremity of the Indian Empire, and has as inconvenient a situation, with as unfavourable a climate as could be selected in the whole peninsula. Were it not that the only suitable residence for the Viceroy happens to be there situated, together with costly public buildings, Calcutta would long ere this have been abandoned to merchants and Babus; but the change must, ere long, be made, and the cost of the transfer fairly faced.

Simla will doubtless remain, and rightly remain, the summer capital; while for winter head-quarters the imperial city of Delhi is most suitable. Its associations are those of empire; not only of the Muhammadan dynasty, but of the Hindu rulers who proceeded them. Poona has been suggested as an alternative capital, and doubtless, for climatic reasons, there is something to be said in favour of the choice; but it is unhealthy for several months, and the objections which apply to Calcutta apply in a less degree to it. It is not centrical, and is too far removed from the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, which are the most important provinces, in a military and political sense. In an empire so solidly founded as that of England in Hindustan, the advantage of being close to the seaboard is a small one. The Government of India has no occasion to take into account the facility of abandoning the country.

The arguments of Calcutta orators seem to aim at proving that the climate of Calcutta is favourable to European life, and a few long-lived judges and civilians are paraded as examples of its healthiness, while the long list of casualties from cholera, typhoid fever, and liver complaint, are conveniently ignored.

The examples of Governors-General previous to the mutiny, who resisted the attractions of the hills and remained in Calcutta the whole year are not of much practical value. In those days their residence in Calcutta was compulsory, and railways were unknown. Had these conveniences existed, there is no reason to imagine that Lords Wellesley, Dalhousie, and Canning, would have been more virtuous or less prudent than their successors.

Residence in the fever-haunted swamps of Lower Bengal has produced in the Bengali race a singularly effeminate type; and it is to escape such influences, and maintain those energetic virtues which enabled the English to conquer and govern India, that Bengal is rightly abandoned for the hot months of the year in favour of the Himalayas. Sir Jung Bahadur, the Nepal leader, used to assert that the British Government would do wisely to keep the whole of their European troops in the hills, so as to be able, when necessary, to launch them, like hunting leopards, on the plains.

That there are disadvantages in the prolonged residence of the Government of India at Simla is undoubted, but the evils and disadvantages are now being minimized, and they are infinitely less formidable than would be the intellectual, moral, and physical injury to the Government of India by its continual residence in the mephitic air of Calcutta. About Calcutta politics there is nothing imperial, and the tone of its orators, and the temper of its vernacular press do not rise above those of a Metropolitan vestry meeting. The language of the great majority of the Bengali papers is virulently abusive and hostile to the Government, and they compare unfavourably with the more logical and moderate mode of expression, which distinguishes the native press on the Bombay side of India. The less the Government of India is influenced by Calcutta sentiment and Babu politicians, the more likely is it to be in accord with the sober, sensible, and loyal views of the great majority of the Indian population. Delhi and Simla are the future capitals of the peninsula, and the extravagances of the Calcutta meeting only emphasize the fact that the seat of Government must, ere long, be permanently removed from that city.

We are disposed to think that, in the case of Local Governments, residence in the hills is abused. Lieutenant-Governors and Governors, who are the direct rulers of the country, are in an entirely different position to Viceroys and the Government of India. They cannot administer their provinces efficiently, if they seclude themselves too long from the people, with whom they should be in constant contact; and there can be no doubt that the term of residence in the hills of Lieutenant-Governors and Governors might be profitably curtailed, together with that of a large number of officers whose work can be more efficiently performed at the head-quarters of the several provinces.

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They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

## THE "LOST SOULS" OF SIBERIA.

A GRAPHIC picture of the condition of those unfortunates who are fitly discribed as "lost souls" is drawn in the work on Siberia by the Russian writer Jadrinzeff, a German edition of which has just been published by Professor E. Petri, of Bern. But few of the exiles ever attain to the possession of a "house," by which is meant a miserable hut. Most of them are in reality the bondsmen of the Siberian peasants, by whom they are hired, that is to say, the remain in their debt as long as they live, and are satisfied when they can get money for drinking on holidays from their masters. But as the majority of the exiles are rogues and vagabonds by profession, who are afraid of work, the number of fugitives is constantly increasing, who steal, rob, and plunder whenever a chance offers, and thus intensify they natural antipathy of the settlers against the class of the deported. The peasants have every cause to be incensed against them, for, besides suffering from the mal-practices of the convict class, they have to bear the cost of the erection and preservation of prisons for the exiles, organise hunts for the capture of runaways, provide guards for them, and find the taxes which cannot be raised from amongst the deported class. But the greatest gaps in the ranks of the exiles are caused by the almost systematic escape of the latter from forced labour and from the convict settlements No less than 15 per cent. of the deported escape during transport. Many of them are shot down like wild beasts by the peasants and natives, and an observer of Siberian life made a very true remark when he said that Siberia would scarcely have been able to overpower the runaway exiles if the peasants had not annihilated them. The most extreme measures to check the system of escape are the hunts by the natives organised by the Russian Government. The native receives three roubles if he delivers the prisoner, "dead or alive," to the authorities. The people are provided with good arms and ammunition, so as to make hunting the escaped prisoner a perfect success. One of those few who managed to escape was seized in his native village; and, when brought before the Court he said:—"For two years I have wandered about, have swum through rivers and seas, have crossed Siberian forests, passed through steppes and mountains; and no one has touched me, neither man nor beast but here, in my native village, I have been seized and cast into chains." The escape from forced labour had become so common that the administrators of convict establishments were in the habit of calling out, when receiving prisoners, "Whoever wishes to stay let him take clothes; he who wants to run away will not need them." It should be observed that the clothes left behind by escaped convics, so as to guard against capture, are the perquisites of the prison authorities. Whilst the statisticts show an incredible increase in the number of crimes committed by exiles, proving the efficiency of the system of deportation as a corrective a delusion; they are equally condemnatory of its much-vaunted cheapness to the State. The cost of transport of a Siberian *deporte* is estimated at 50 roubles (£7,10s.), but in this estimate are not included the cost of transport to the main route (steamers on the Volga and Kama), and thence to the place of destination, the maintenance of his family if he is accompanied by it, the maintenance in prison till the spring, as transports in winter have been abolished, as well as the cost of the military guard, so that the expenses of transport for each convict to his place of destination amount to above 300 roubles (£45), a sum which would be sufficient to keep him at least four years in the dearest prison of European Russia. But this sum is raised to 800 roubles (£120) by the expense attaching to the maintenance of *etappe* routes, escorts, prisons along the route, and *etappe* houses, not to reckon the burdens imposed upon the population, who have to provide vehicles and hospitals, and their losses through tieft and crimes of all descriptions. A simple calculation consequently, ought to be in favour of those in Russia who raised their voices against degrading Siberia into a receptacle for "lost souls." Jadrinzeff says:—"The system of deportation has converted Siberia into a sewer; deportation has been the cause of much injustice and harm done to the country. By mixing the deported with the population, crime was accorded a wider scope. The exiles are at present in an extremely miserable and objectionable condition, and Siberia receives, instead of useful workers, a numerous, homeless, and lazy proletariat. By the present deplorable condition of he banished, the punishment inflicted does not lead to reform, but yields a result quite reverse, consisting in the demoralisation af the exiles, and an increase in vagabondism and crime."

## THE ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.

THE *Times* of Sept. 22 has a long description of this expedition. Dating from St. George's, Grenada, the correspondent, writing on September 1, says:—"The expeditions have now all returned from the various scenes of their labours, and the results they have obtained are now known in the main. The observations must be pronounced successful. I refer chiefly to the eye observations, for nothing is yet known of the photographs, except that the number taken is encouraging. Some have not yet been developed, and of those that have no positives have been taken, and no sight of them has been permitted to fellow-workers. The Green Island party was the only one doomed to disappointment. At Carriacou, Boulogne, Hog (or Fantome) Island, and Prickly Point, the eclipse was seen and results secured, although at these places even it was touch and go, the sky being cloudy everywhere. Carriacou was most highly favoured. During the totality the sky was cloudless, though the sun was covered one minute after the rim reappeared. At Fantome Island the last 40 seconds, and at Prickly Point the first 50 seconds, were lost. At Boulogne the clouds were still more persistent and cut off 70 seconds of the totality, although Mr. Turner secured some observations during the four minutes before and five minutes after. The presence of cloud during totality is a more serious matter than it might appear at first sight, for not only is the time reduced during which precious facts may be recorded, but prearranged programmes are interfered with, and it may be necessary to change them in order to meet the altered conditions. This requires a rapid and wise decision. In the eclipse observations secured in Grenada and Carriacou a distinct advance has been made. New facts have been acquired, old views have been satisfactorily tested, new instrumental methods have been studied, and records of the general phenomena have been secured." Regarding the photographic record obtained by old methods—that is, methods dating in the case of photography of the corona, from 1852, and in the case of spectrum photography, from 1875, the correspondent says:—"About 20 photographs of the corona have been obtained in all, and five photographs of the chromosphere and lower regions of the corona. Mr. Maunder obtained seven of the corona, and could have obtained more at Carriacou. Captain Darwin obtained six, and Dr. Schuster, we believe, five at Prickly Point. Of the photographs seven spectra, two with the solar spectrum on the same plate—the only ones worth anything—have also been secured by Mr. Maunder. Among the records obtained on this occasion must be classed the disc observations, now for the first time included in the ordinary routine of eclipse work. Streamers were thus noted at Grenada, extending far beyond the limits seen in the ordinary way, but the air was so saturated with aqueous vapour and incipient cloud, even where substantial clouds did not make their appearance, that the failure of any of the observers to see the equatorial extension observed by Professor Newcombe in the clear sky of Wyoming at an elevation of 7000 feet, in 1878, by no means proves that the extension was not there. The question of the continual existence of an extension of matter of some sort or other in the plane of the sun's equator must be held to be still *sub judice*. Captain Archer at Fantome Island, and Captain Maling at Prickly Point, made disc observations fairly accordant. The former had greatly improved the disc provided him by surrounding it with concentric rings of wire, so that distances from the centre could be measured with the greatest accuracy. The records obtained by Professor Thorpe regarding the intensity of the light of the corona were sufficient in number to suggest that, when they are reduced, a value will be obtained to be placed side by side for purpose of comparison with those previously obtained in 1870 and 1878. As to the results of the work of the naturalist to the expedition, it is stated that this has been steadily carried on at selected points round the coast, but the places found the most productive of interesting material have been the reefs and bays from Perseverance Bay on the west round to the Bay of Clarke's Court on the south-east. At Morne Rouge Bay (south of St. George's) a plentiful supply of *Rhipulia* (one of the *Siphoneæ*, which Mr. Murray wishes specially to investigate) was found, and the examination of the fronds has revealed a mode of fission of tho filaments and detachment of apical cells, which serve the purpose of seeds for this obscure marine plant. It is certain that a more detailed examination of the material will bring other interesting facts to light with regard to the life and history of this organism, and that of its present neighbour *Caulcopa*, several species of which were found at Green Island, Morne Rouge Bay, Glover's Island, and the Bay of Clarke's Court. Owing to causes explained in a former letter, the number of marine plants found has been small, but the shallow seas round Grenada have amply made up in quality what is lacking in variety, and the spot selected for the special investigation which Mr. Murray has in hand has yielded the desired material. On land, snakes, lizards, and small mammals have been collected in considerable numbers; and, though the natives of the island have assisted in this branch of the work, it was found impossible to induce them to collect certain animals, from the superstitious respect paid to them.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 15.

WE have to report a further advance of ½d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver, which yesterday evening's London telegram quotes at 45½d. Rupee Securities and Sterling Loan were unchanged; as were also Consols and French Rentes. Some further allotments of Council Bills were made at 1s. 5⅜d., of which Bombay took Rs. 2,30,000, and Calcutta Rs. 2,70,000. It is reported that subsequently to these sales a small sale of Telegraphic Transfers on Bombay was made at 1s. 5 7-16d. The shipments of Silver to Bombay are given as £110,000.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending on Wednesday show a decrease in every item noticed; but the condition of the Bank's Reserve to its Liabilities had somewhat improved, being stated as 37 per cent., against 33 per cent. in the previous return. About £1,75,000 had been withdrawn from the Bank for North America.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, with sales 10,000 bales, of which 10 per cent. were Surats. Spot prices were quite unchanged in price, as were also arrivals in all positions; though the market for the latter was called easier. New Fine Broach, Fully Good clause, March-April shipment, was quoted at 4⅞d. per lb.

Yesterday's advices from New York make Mid-Uplands on the spot unchanged at 9 5-16; but Futures for February were quoted 8 points higher at 9 28. Receipts at the Ports were 40,000 bales, against 34,000 for the same day last year, and 36,000 in 1884.

COTTON.—There has been more animation in this market since our last report was written. Late in the day yesterday, Good Julgaum was done at Rs. 173 to Rs. 174 per candy, for February-March, and at Rs. 176 for January delivery; also in Good Khangaum for March delivery, at Rs. 175 per candy. To-day sellers are difficult to deal with, and generally refuse to operate even at Rs. 2 over yesterday's prices. We hear, however, of business having been done in Good Bhownugger, April delivery, at Rs. 177; in Good Khangaum, December, Rs. 180; January, at Rs. 175; and February, at Rs. 176; in Good Julgaum, December, at Rs. 177; and February, at Rs. 174; also in Fine Bengals, December delivery, at Rs. 173 per candy.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—There is nothing doing at the moment. Rates are nominally unchanged, but buyers will not pay them, and stagnation is the result. *Gingelly Seed* generally attracts the attention of buyers at this time of the year; but the crop is said to be a small one; and orders are not coming forward freely from the Continent, which takes the bulk of the export of this seed.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay for two days (Wednesday and Thursday) were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 1,386 | bales. |
| Wheat | 44,830 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 4,631 | ,, |
| Rapeseed | 580 | ,, |
| Gingelly Seed | 7,244 | ,, |
| Poppy Seed | 886 | ,, |

FREIGHTS.—The Mounts Bay has been fixed for U. K., Marseilles, or Antwerp, at 18s. per ton; and the s.s. Clan Cameron has engaged a full cargo for Dunkirk at 18s. 3d. per ton. The market is very quiet, and rates generally unchanged.

EXCHANGE has not advanced to-day, but has well maintained the closing rates of yesterday, and in some respects the market is firmer. The Banks have shown a little more confidence in selling, both ready and forward; while their buying rates for Merchants' Bills for next year, are nominally higher. We have not, however, heard of much real business having been done. We were not at all influenced by Calcutta advices to-day, as rates there remained without alteration, Telegraphic Transfers being 1s. 5 11-32d., or 1-32d. below us, while three months' sight Credits are quoted there at 1s. 5⅝d., which is 1-32d. above our rate. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 5 13-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 5 3 8d. | ,, |
| Do. Three months' sight | 1s. 5 15-32d. | ,, |
| Credits ,, ,, | 1s. 5 19-32d. | ,, |
| France ,, ,, | 1·85¾. | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a fall of 3-16ths to-day in Four per cent., which closed this evening at 97 9-16. Four-and-a-half per cent. on the other hand, are still steady at 102¾.

SHARES.—This market has been quiet to-day, and we have few changes to note. Manockjee Petit Mill shares have recovered Rs. 5 of their late decline, and now stand at Rs. 1,215 per share, Colaba Land Mill and Indian Manufacturing have each declined Rs. 10, and are now Rs. 690 and Rs. 1,370, respectively. City of Bombay and Queen have both declined Rs. 5, say to Rs. 910 for the former, and Rs. 900 for the latter. Bombay Ice Manufacturing are Rs. 2 lower, at Rs. 108.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| — | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 11 p.ct. | 725 |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 860 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 615 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 100 | 1 | 6 do. | 125 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation | 60,000 | $125 | all | 17½ do. | 59 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | 250 | | 5 pct. | 114xd |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W Company | 1,308 | 1,000 | 000 | .. | 1,375 |
| Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | – | 500 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 105 |
| Alfred Manf'g. Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 390 |
| Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 675 |
| Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld. | 871 | 500 | all | Rs. 22½ | 520 |
| Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co.,Ld. | 600 | 500 | 500 | .. | 425 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 900xd |
| Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld. | 2,750 | 200 | 200 | – | 180 |
| Central India S. & W. Company | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 730 |
| New issues | 3,000 | 125 | – | Rs. 125 | 175 |
| Colaba Land & Mill Co. | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | Rs. 12½ | 690 |
| Connaught Mills | 840 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 610 |
| Cooria Mills | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 660 |
| City of Bombay Shares | 595 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 55 | 910 |
| Dhurumsey S.&W.Co | 3,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | – | 13¼ |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,070xd. |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 700 |
| Framji Petit Mfg. Co. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 655 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | – | 165 |
| Hindustan Mills | 1,032 | 1,000 | 1,000 | – | 925 |
| Hingunghat Mill Co. | 700 | 500 | 550 | 37½ | 650 |
| Hydrabad Spinning Co | 700 | 1,000 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 88) |
| Impl. Cotton Mills Co. | 400 | 500 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 445 |
| Indian Manfg Co. Ld. | 568 | 1,000 | 500 | Rs. 70 | 1,370 |
| James Greaves Mills. | 100 | 500 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 607½ |
| Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. | 1,310 | 500 | 500 | ,14-5-7 | 400 |
| Jewraz Bhalloo | 1,300 | 1,000 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 1,120 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 965 |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 880xd. |
| Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. | 3,500 | 1,000 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 153 |
| Madras United | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 125 | 2,625xd. |
| Mahalukshmi | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 675 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 4,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1205 |
| Mazagon Spinning Co | 5,000 | 250 | 25 | | 187½ |
| Morarjee Gocuidas | 1,150 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,520½ |
| National Spinning | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | – | 510 |
| Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | ... | 85 |
| Narayan Cotton Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 500nl |
| New Great Eastern | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 0 | 910 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 15 | 570 |
| People of India S. & W Company | .. | 250 | 250 | – | 187½ |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 85 |
| Queen Spinning | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 900 |
| Ripon | 641 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 910 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 12 | 1,290 |
| Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. | 1,716 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 17½ | 375 |
| Sholapore Mills | 678 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 1,290 |
| Soonderdas | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 675 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 12½ | 410 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld. | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | ... | 247½ |
| Victoria Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 490 |
| Western India S.&M. Company | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 825 |
| Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co | 770 | | 1,000 | ... | 830 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 2[illegible] | 1,250 | 1,250 | ... | 1,060 |
| Akola Press Co. | 85 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 500 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 430 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 175 | 1,030 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 240 |
| Bellary | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 500xd. |
| Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld | 0 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 16 | 160 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 0 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 14 | 145 |
| Colaba Press Co. | 0 | 1,380 | 1,380 | Rs. 600 | 650 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 0 | 300 | 300 | 12 | 140 |
| East India Press Co. | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,375 |
| Fort Press Co. | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 150 | 1,700 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 610 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. | 466 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 40) |
| Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 450 | all | Rs. 45 | 400 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 10 | 207 |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | – | 105 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 55 | 495xd. |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 60 | 515 |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | – | 120 |
| Prince of W. Press | 600 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 30 | 440xd. |
| Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.) | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 75 | 450 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 75 | 600xd. |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | | | | | |
| [illegible]ssoon Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,2[illegible]2 |
| | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 505 |
| Volkart Press Co | 480 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs [illegible] | 705 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock | .. | £100 | – | – | £100 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent | – | £100 | – | – | £100 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld. | 1,000<br>750 | 200<br>200 | 200<br>150 | 10 p.c. | 185<br>140 |
| Badham, Pile & Co. Ld. | ,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 18 | 14. |
| Bapty Co., Ld. | 325 | 200 | 165 | Rs. 20 | 149 |
| Barton & Co., Ld. | .,000 | 00 | 100 | 10 2-3p.c | 20 |
| Do. New issue | 500 | | 37 | 1 2-3p.c | |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. | | 500 | 100 | 6 p.c | 100 |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 15 p. ct. | 620xd. |
| Bombay Saw Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | – | 210 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 7 p.c. | 108 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 225 | 2,600 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | 45 | 650 |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds | – | .. | .. | 6 p.ct. | 101½ |
| Cash Bazaar | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | – | 15 |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co | 1,000 | 500 | 100 | ... | 11 |
| Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld. | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | 9½ | 101 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | Re. 11 | 9 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | 25 | 25 | .. | 13¾ |
| Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Kemp & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 26½ | 31 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 16 p.ct. | 94 |
| Mechanics Building Co | 4,000 | 50 | 40 | Rs. 43 | 1 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 300 | 100 | 100 | 9 p.ct | 90 |
| Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 90 |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 5 & 7½ | 116 |
| Oriental Loan Association | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | ... | |
| Pearse and Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 8 p. s. | 55 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 19 | 302½ |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 60 | Rs. 18 | 100 |
| Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld. | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | – | 92 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | | 55exd. |
| Telephone Co., Ld. | 19,200 | 25 | 25 | Re. | 7½xd |
| Treacher & Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | | 1,110 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 185xd |
| Western India Flour Mills | ,000 | 125 | 100 | 12 o[illegible] | 123 |
| M. M. Mody & Co | 2,000 | 200 | 200 | | 202 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Brookfield, 1,599 tons, Captain T. Reynolds, will sail to-day for Messina and Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Tiverton, 1,700 tons, Captain Evans, will sail to-day for Aden, Jeddah and Hoodeida, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kilwa, 234 tons, Captain M. Simons, arrived in harbour, to-day, from Zanzibar (Oct. 3) with a general cargo, and Mr. Eggers and 25 deck passengers.

THE s.s. River Indus 2,255 tons, Captain: J. B. Murray, which arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Cardiff, brought a cargo of 3,810 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Graham & Co.

THE Clan Line s. s. Clan Drummond, 1,904 tons, Captain N. Harrison, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool (Sept. 16) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. H. N. S. Baker and child, Dr. and Mrs. G. Kellie, Mrs. Field, Miss Field and Mr. Field. Mr. and Mrs. Maries, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harwood, Mrs. Kate Harwood and four children and Miss Harwood. Miss Amos, Miss Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Benis and child, Mr. F. K. Somers, Mrs. Clive, Mr. Scott, Mr. Jeffries, Mrs. Lee and child. During the voyage there was one death that of Mr. Clive.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Pemba, 987 tons. Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from P. Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 74 cases opium, 186 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr. Vaz, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Thomson, Capt. R. H. Daniell, 5th By Cavalry, Mrs. B. N. Korajee, Mr. Morris, Mr. Murzban, Mr. H. Finny. Mr. H. A. Hughes, Mr. McMahon, Mr. A. Pollard, Mrs. Kendall, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Yardley and 2 children, Mr. Thos. Costello, Mr. N. Sellars, Mr. A. Kaeltlitz, Mr. R. E. J. Bates, Mr. Wm. M. Farrell, Mr. G. J. Grass, and 82 deck passengers.

### VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

15TH OCTOBER.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. Arabia | .. | ...... | A | Graham & Co. |
| ,, Rohilla | .. | ...... | C | P. & O. Co. |
| ,, Lombardy | .. | ...... | D | P. & O. Co. |
| ,, Kt. of St. Patrick | 1498 | R. H. Jones | E | K., Nixon & Co. |
| ,, Rothsay | .. | ...... | F | The Captain. |
| ,, Bormida | 1499 | E. Pizzarello | H J | F., Rubattino. |
| ,, Rydall Hall. | 1737 | A. Buck | M | E., Bates & Co. |
| ,, Brookfield | .. | ....... | N | J. Mackintosh. |
| ,, Tiverton | .. | ....... | Ibis | The Captain. |
| ,, Cy. of Salop | 1385 | L. Rice | Q | The Captain. |
| ,, St. Dunstan | .. | ...... | O | K., Nixon & Co. |
| ,, Altmore | 1351 | W. Stephen | P | R. Bomonji. |
| ,, Dunedin | 1417 | J. P. Crimings | G | J. Mackintosh. |
| ,, St. Fillans | 2007 | E. D. FitzGerald | L | K., Nixon & Co. |
| ,, Lalpoora | ... | ....... | ... | B. I. S. N. Co. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessels. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Kilwa (s) | Simmons | Zanzibar, Oct. 2. |
| | Clan Drummond(s | Harrison | Liverpool, Sept. 16. |
| | Pemba (s) | Rothwell | Busreh, Oct. 2. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessels. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Commilla (s) | Mitchell | K. Coast & Karachi |
| | Bengal (s) | ....... | Marseilles, &c. |

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Tiverton, for Jedda and Hoodeida.

,, Brookfield, Reynolds, for Messina and Genoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Drummond, for Antwerp.

,, Pemba, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

,, Kilwa, for Zanzibar.

,, Mounts Bay, for Antwerp.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
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Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
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Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SAFETY versus DANGER.

TO buy spectacles is easy enough, but to get properly suited is another thing. Much danger, as well as inconvenience and expense, is invariably saved by consulting a leading specialist, you are invited first to try elsewhere, and then consult MR. N. LAZARUS, whose perfect, simple and patented methods of examination have been testified to by the greatest living celebrities.

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OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO H. E. THE VICEROY.
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DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.

MENISI'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.

Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENISI'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

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TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

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PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.

DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to

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Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
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Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

FRASER—WALKER—September 21, at St Columba's Church, Portree, Isle of Skye, by the Rev T. Dickenson, Hugh Fraser, Bengal Civil Service, to Marion Eliza Walker, second daughter of the late Alexander Walker, Esq. of Fyndynate, Perthshire.

VIVIAN—MAYO—September 14, at St John's Church, Yeovil, by the Rev H T Beebe, Vicar, Walter Vivian, A M I C E, of Chittoor, North Arcot, Madras Presidency, to Katharine Maud, second daughter of W H Mayo, Esq, Kingston, Yeovil, Somerset.

DEATH.

INNES—October 6, at her residence, Bath, Somerset, Mrs Innes, wife of the late General James Charles Innes, Bengal Army. By telegram.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHATTERJIE—October 11, at Bellary, the wife of Surgeon N Chatterjie, 13th Regiment, M I, of a daughter.

MARSHALL—October 9, at Mottharee, the wife of Benjamin Marshall, D P W, of a son.

DEATHS.

DANIEL—October 12, at Monteith House, Egmore, John Read Daniel, Madras Civil Service, aged 43.

ROSS—October 5, at Peshawar, of diphtheria, Keith (Kutty), the dearly loved son of John Sperrin, and Sarah Pollard Ross, aged 4 years and 16 days.

# The Bombay Gazette

## SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1886.

THERE is one aspect of Mr. O'Conor's recently issued annual review of the trade of British India to which attention may profitably be directed. In that part of it which deals with imports there is entry upon entry which suggests the question, "Why draw upon other countries for products which India herself might supply?" No one would in these days support the old mercantile theory that a country is the poorer for its imports, and that the measure of its wealth is the excess of its exports over them. Nor must it be assumed that our economic policy should be in all cases directed to displacing the imported by the home-grown commodity. We must buy in the best and the cheapest market, and the best and the cheapest market is not always the nearest. But an examination of the returns raises doubts in some instances as to whether India has done quite as much as she might do in the direction of self-help. Mr. O'Conor himself occasionally drops hints upon the point; we only wish they were a little more direct and systematic. But his report is abundantly supplied with material for any one who wishes to point the right moral. Take for example cotton goods, the imports of which, according to Mr. O'Conor's statistics, amount to 2,428 lakhs in value, while towards balancing them there is an export of only 363 lakhs. Both India and Ireland have a long score to settle with England in regard to her economic policy in the last century in regard to their textile industries. But while Ireland still treats this as an open grievance, and does nothing to mend it, India has wisely decided to let bygones be bygones and in the revival of her textile manufactures she has now an open field. Our imports of woollen manufactures, too, amount to 139 lakhs, against which there is an export of 87 lakhs of the raw material. For metals the country paid 476 lakhs in the year. We shall probably go on paying at the same rate while people are talking eloquently of vast mineral resources that lie waiting to be developed. When the talking stage has passed, and the working stage has begun, we may see a change in the aspect of this part of the external trade. For paper and pasteboard we pay to other countries 33 lakhs; but much of this we might retain or spend in a fashion more profitable to the country if Indian capitalists only knew how to make use of their opportunities. In this connection Mr. O'Conor remarks that a hundred million tickets are annually issued on the Indian railways, and the amount will be soon doubled and go on increasing. Yet it is remarkable that no attempt is made to produce on the spot the cardboards from which these tickets are made. It may be added that two of the paper mills in Bengal are so well employed that one of them has hardly a share in its capital stock held in India, while the other, which was started only two years ago, and which had its shares last year at 50 per cent. discount, now has them quoted at par, and the agency of the concern was competed for and obtained by one of the richest Greek firms engaged in the export business in Calcutta. So much are the prospects of this new Indian industry now appreciated. Tea, again, now fills a large place in the export trade of the country. It brought us last year 430 lakhs; still we had to pay the odd 30 lakhs to China because we cannot exactly hit the tastes of all our customers. Mr. O'Conor again intervenes at this point, and remarks that much of this China tea is re-exported to the Persian Gulf and sent across the frontier to Cabul and Candahar, but that "the tea planters of India will not or cannot compete for a trade of such dimensions." The case of sugar is still more noteworthy. For this article we get from foreigners 53½ lakhs of rupees, but instead of keeping this all to ourselves, we buy from others 143½ lakhs of the same article, because the prevalent taste is somewhat in advance of anything that we have yet produced. Salt is another article which India should aim at supplying herself with without calling upon Cheshire to come to her help. And yet the imports last year were returned at 59½ lakhs. The coal imports last year amounted to 123½ lakhs. Doubtless we shall never be entirely independent of South Wales for this commodity, but our own coal resources are being developed, and we ought to help ourselves more in regard to it than we have hitherto done. The food exports returned under the heading of "Grain and Pulse" stand at 1,735½ lakhs in the account. In this connection Mr. O'Conor makes an observation to which some of the less sanguine of native economists will refuse assent. Referring to the item of flour, Mr. O'Conor says that India now exports only 400 tons, but he adds that "if that quantity were multiplied by a thousand, the result would be a closer approximation to the trade which might be carried on in this article." In this comment small regard is shown for one of the recognized articles of faith of native economists and politicians that the country is not made richer but poorer by the export of its food supplies. The truth of the matter, however, is scarcely to be found in this doleful view. Apart from that portion of the exports which represents the Home charges, we send nothing away without getting something in return, and so long as that "something" consists in commodities which others can supply better than we can ourselves, the country gains. Of hides and skins, raw and tanned, we send to other countries fully 534 lakhs worth; yet there is a return import of twenty-four lakhs worth, doubtless of qualities which the native tanners cannot as yet supply. Seed growing yields from our foreign customers 993 lakhs, and the country further gets 39½ lakhs from the oils pressed from native grown seeds. Still we pay 25 lakhs to other countries for particular varieties of the article which we require for use, and much of which we could easily produce for ourselves if we made the effort. In this, of course, no account is taken of kerosine oil, which is now a growing article of trade, and for which we have been paying 75 lakhs annually on an average for the last three years. The import of 191 lakhs worth of provisions needs explaining. For example, for ghee and salted fish we paid other countries last year 6¾ and 10½ lakhs respectively, every rupee of which could easily be saved. Tinned meats and oilman stores are probably included in "other sorts" mentioned in the accounts, and which bulk in the return for 46½ lakhs. Yet much of this could be saved by a little technical knowledge. An expert wrote to the papers the other day that Italian maccaroni costs here a rupee a pound, whereas the same could be produced in the country and of better quality at one-eighth the cost. But where is the maccaroni mill? Enough has been said to show that the study of our import tables may well be undertaken with profit to the community. The country has already made more than a beginning in its cotton industry, and this boon it owes to the public spirit of one of its leading men of former days, now unfortunately hardly remembered. It was Dr. Bhau Daji who first conceived the happy idea of re-planting this industry in our midst, and it was to his exertions and encouragement that we owe the first establishment of a cotton mill in Bombay. His own community did not then possess that aptitude for business and trade which some of its members have since shown, and he had recourse to the Parsees, amongst whom he found some congenial spirits to carry out his idea. The mill which was first founded was for some time known after his name, and Bhau Dajees were quoted in our local stock exchange at the time as currently as Petits and Sassoons and Wadias are mentioned at present in the share bazaar. The account which is year by year given of the import trade of India should remind enterprising capitalists how much can still be profitably done on the lines on which Dr. Bhau Dajee set out.

IT is taken for granted in Madras that the Hon. Mr. Sullivan's departure for Europe by yesterday's mail closes his Indian career, of which there were still eight months to run as member of Council. We now understand Sir John Gorst's recent intimation in the House of Commons that Mr. Sullivan's case was under consideration. Lord Cross, in fact, appears to have taken a less indulgent view of the Crole case and of the part that the Senior Member of Council played in it than Lord Kimberley had done, and it at least seemed possible that the Secretary of State would complete his predecessor's intervention in this matter by doing justice to others concerned, as Lord Kimberley had done justice—or something approaching justice—to Mr. Crole. The *Mail*, which has kept its soul in patience during this unhappy episode, bids Mr. Sullivan farewell in terms to which that gentleman would be very unreasonable if he took exception. Until quite lately, we are told, Mr. Sullivan had none other than an exemplary record, worthy of the old Madras official family of high repute of which he was a member. The excuse which the *Mail* puts forward for him, that he was too busy with public duties to avoid ambiguity in his private affairs, is generous, but we fear it would not carry much weight at the India Office, if it were put forward there. However, it is creditable to human nature that there should be found amongst Mr. Sullivan's neighbours one who can thus courageously endeavour to put in its best light an episode over which "moralities not a few" have been so loudly proclaimed. Advocate Mr. Sullivan could scarcely look for. He must be all the more grateful for having an apologist.

A PORTION of the native Press has commented with strange want of discrimination upon the movement for supplying the women of India with female medical attendance. The novelty of the enterprise will in part account for what, it may be hoped, is in some instances an honest misconception of its aims. Amongst such instances may be numbered the cases in which vernacular journalists have been unable to see in the enterprise anything beyond an endeavour to provide an opening in the country for the services of a number of European medical ladies. To such critics of the work it ought to be a sufficient answer simply to ask them to turn to the ordinary sources of information to learn what it is that the Countess of Dufferin and those who are working with her have set before themselves. They will then see that it is an essential part of their purpose that the work shall be national in the widest sense of the word, so that when they, "birds of passage" as they acknowledge themselves to be, have left the country it shall be taken in hand by native managers, and shall become a self-helping movement, directed by the leader of the people for whose benefit it is intended. The harshest of these objectors to the work cannot be indifferent to the needs of their countrywomen, and they will not deny that whover aids in bringing acceptable medical help within their reach is doing India signal service. If it is necessary to repeat what so much effort has been expended in rendering plain, we may once more assert that it is an essential and in fact the leading purpose of the enterprise to train up an order of medical women from amongst the daughters of the soil. If a few European ladies for the present are connected with it, the reason is that no native ladies have as yet qualified for it, and the truest service that vernacular journalists could do would be to urge their educated countrywomen to prepare themselves for a profession which would be honorable to the most honorable amongst them, and whose work would be unspeakably beneficent. Another objection that has been raised seems to us scarcely more reasonable. In his speech at the recent Simla meeting, Mr. Ilbert said, "It would be the merest prudery and quixotism to pretend or affect that we wished to dispense with such assistance as officials can give us in their individual capacity." There is nothing in this or in any action that the Central Committee have taken to necessitate the strong protest which one of the Calcutta native papers has raised against "official pressure in the collection of money from the natives of the country." It is a rather wilful perversion of the project to speak of official pressure in connection with it when there has all along been an honest disavowal of any intention of the kind. Here again we can only urge our native contemporaries to judge the promoters of the movement by their own declarations, and if they have any real fear of the result of co-operation by officials in the work, to suggest means by which it can be helped forward without the assistance of the servants of Government. The collection of funds is purely voluntary, and the participation of officials in it is not intended in any degree to deprive it of that character. And, after all, will those who still think it their duty to speak so doubtingly of the movement ask themselves for whose benefit it was started, and who will profit by its success?

THE comments of the *North German Gazette* upon the situation in Bulgaria are noteworthy, for the *Gazette* is more frequently than any other paper the exponent of Prince Bismarck's views. Its admission that the result of the elections in Bulgaria proves that Prince Alexander made a mistake in abdicating the throne reads strangely like an admission that Prince Bismarck also made a mistake in advising him to abdicate. And yet Prince Bismarck's advice must have been based less upon any view of the feeling of the Bulgarians towards the Prince than upon his knowledge of the ineradicable hatred of the Czar for him. The article nevertheless is important, and it will have its influence upon the decision of the Grand Assembly, whose meeting General Kaulbars is endeavouring to delay.

IT is stated that the Very Rev. Dr. Joseph Willy, S. J., Pro-Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, is shortly to be consecrated a Bishop and transferred to Mangalore, and Bishop Pagani, the Bishop of Mangalore, is to be appointed Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, *vice* Dr. Meurin, retired.

## PRAETERITA.

I heard and hear the sages say
To us who look behind
That time which takes so much away
Brings still the wiser mind.

And are these life's supremest gain,
The critic's pulseless ease,
His wisdom proving all things vain,
And vain herself as these?

---

The words which here long since I said
My lips shall say no more,
Your smiles, like morning ghosts, are fled,
And dust the rose you wore.

Tread lightly on that buried past,
Strew there what flowers you will,
But wish the sleep he sleeps may last,
And bid that sleep be still.

---

Hope is—who knows it not?—a child,
And such will always be,
And matched with him we too were wild,
And tameless once as he.

With toys of his, which Fancy chose,
We played, like children, then,
Nor felt the breath of days when those
Are stained with tears by men.

Rydal, 1880. W. W.

## NOTES FROM UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MEITILA, SEPT. 26.

ALTHOUGH two expeditions have been out for days in pursuit of the Kemendine Prince, he has evaded capture. One column from Meitila, under Major Wade, Liverpool Regiment, nearly succeeded in surprising him at 3 o'clock one morning, and would have done so, but for the trumpeting of one of the elephants warning him of the approach of the column.

Another force under Lieut-Colonel Anderson from Yemethen, also nearly came upon him, but unfortunately on the march to Seeuya, the village in which he had taken refuge, fell in with a number of carts belonging to dacoits. Seven carts were taken and seven dacoits killed, but the noise of the firing was heard at Seeuya, which was only one mile distant, and gave the alarm, so that by the time the column reached the village at 4-30 a.m., all the dacoits had fled. Telegrams from Ningyan show an increased activity on the part of the dacoits; Buda Yaya appears to have again collected his forces, and has been giving trouble in the vicinity of Ayiah and Sinthawah. The steam launch, too, conveying the mails from Tonghoo to Sinthawah, was fired on, and one man of the escort killed and seven wounded. The escort consisted of a few gunners and some Punjabi police. A force was sent out from Ningyan to clear the road to Sinthawa; the dacoits made an attack on the town of Ningyan during the absence of the column; the police, however, with a small reinforcement, sufficed to drive them off.

There has been a considerable amount of cholera on the road from Yemethen to Ningyan. Nearly every post was attacked in turn. The 16th Madras lost some fourteen men in one week; a large number of followers and coolies are also reported to have died.

Reinforcements are now rapidly arriving, and in another month's time operations will begin in earnest. Some change have been made in the commands of the Brigades. Brigadier-General Anderson has been appointed to the command of the 4th Brigade, handing over the command of the 3rd Brigade to Brigadier-General Lockhart. Captain Shephard, Brigade-Major, is transferred with General Anderson to the 4th Brigade, Captain Pearson remaining with the 3rd as D. A. A. and Q. M. G.

The 4th Brigade will be largely composed of Bombay Troops. Troops in it are as follows:—Two Divisions No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery; Head-Quarter Wing, 1st Bombay Lancers; Royal Munster Fusiliers; wing 27th P. I.; wing 17th Madras N. I.; 23rd Bombay Light Infantry. The head-quarters are at Myingyan on the Irrawaddy. The stations comprised in the Brigade are Meitila, Mahlanie, Wandwin, Tountha, Natogre, Samaitkôn and Yetago; the two latter stations are some miles up the river, the first on the left, the latter on the right bank. Lieutenant Scallon has been out on an expedition near Yetago for some days. On the 4th September he sent in some fifteen prisoners, but has remained out with a party of the 23rd in pursuit of the rest of the gang.

It is satisfactory to hear the Bombay troops spoken of well on all sides. There is no doubt they are well-drilled and handy, and their discipline excellent.

We do not seem much nearer yet to the settling of the country; all along the lines of communication, the people seem to have more or less accepted the fact that we intend remaining in the country, and it is noticeable that at villages where milk, eggs &c., were not procurable some months back, good supplies can now be obtained. There should certainly be no scarcity of milk; the Burman cattle are magnificent, and apparently always in perfect condition, but it has not been hitherto the custom to milk the cows. Goats are the great stand-by for milk and often for mutton.

## JOTTINGS FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 14.

CERTAINLY the Duke of Connaught was right in speaking of the Fine Arts Exhibition as a pleasant lounge of an afternoon. A very enjoyable hour may be spent among the works of art, "bigotry and virtue" there collected. It is a pity it is only open for so short a time. When will India, or say Bombay, awake to the desirability of having a permanent art gallery of her own? With the intelligent interest taken in works of art by so many of our native magnates, it ought not to be difficult one would think to form the nucleus of a "National Gallery" for Bombay, that would help to form the artistic taste and inspire the ambition of succeeding generations of budding artists. The Council Hall was this year somewhat differently arranged for the Art Exhibition from what has been usual in previous years. The stands for the pottery, models, and metal work that have hitherto occupied the centre of the large hall, were this year relegated to the south and west verandahs of the building, and the large space thus left free was occupied with couches, comfortably seated on which one could survey at one's ease the surrounding triumphs of the pencil and the brush. On the whole I thought this year's Exhibition about up to the level of previous years. There were not I think so many good pictures as I remember to have seen on previous occasions (if we except Mr. Van Raith's productions), but then on the other hand there did not appear to me to be so many bad ones. Take it all round, it was a more even collection than usual, and few pictures, with the exceptions already noted, rose above mediocrity. Of the prize pictures, the best, in my opinion, was that which gained Mr. Peile's prize, *viz.*, No. 312, "The Droog, Coonoor," by Mr. Anderson. A very pleasing picture, and one which if I had been judge would have gained a prize, was No. 72, "The Haunt of the Heron," by Mr. A. Brownlow Fforde. It was "highly commended" only by the judges. No. 209, "Her Majesty's 1st Lancers," which gained the Governor's prize, is an extremely well and cleanly painted picture, with some very spirited and truthful drawing of both men and horses, and yet I think hardly of sufficient merit to deserve the honourable position assigned to it. "The Studies of the Imperial Army," a series of twenty-one representations of different uniforms worn in the Native Army of India, by the same artist, are of great merit, and the fifth of these sketches obtained the second Society's prize. Mr. Sterndale's ambitious effort, No. 159, "A Surly Husband," attracted attention both by the size of the canvas, and the nature of the subject, a pair of tigers disagreeing over a peacock which one of them has been fortunate enough to lay hands, or rather paws, on. The tigers are nearly life-size, and are painted with great attention to detail, and truthfulness of colouring. The picture impressed me as deserving of more distinguished notice than the "highly commended" card which was attached to it. Mr. Pestonji Bomonji's picture, No. 98, "Leisure Hours," though very true to nature, is not pleasing, possibly because it is so true to nature. Notwithstanding the accuracy of his drawing, and scrupulous fidelity to the minutiae of detail, this painter appears to lack the artistic faculty of bringing out and delineating the poetry of common life. "The Fancy Portrait of a Nair Girl," which obtained Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji's second prize, was a much more pleasing picture, and to my mind as regards these two pictures the last should have been first, and the first last. I cannot close this reference to the Fine Arts Exhibition without mentioning Mr. Palmer's picture of "Indian fruit," No. 8, an exquisite *morceau* of unquestionable merit, in conception, colouring and drawing certainly one of the finest pictures in the Exhibition.

The Reay Markets, opened under such favourable auspices by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, do not appear to commend themselves to those for whose use presumably they have been especially designed and constructed, at a very considerable outlay, *viz.*, the vegetable sellers of the City of Poona. For very many years these people have been permitted to expose their wares for sale at the Mundai, a large open space in front of the old fortified enclosure known as the Peishwa Baji Rao's Juna Wada, and which is, I believe, now the head-quarters of the City police. This space forms one of the finest open air markets in the world, being crowded by the vegetable vendors, who, for a merely nominal sum I am told, are permitted to occupy ground and sell there. One portion of the ground is allotted to the wholesale vendors, and the remainder to the retail dealers. Every description of fruit and vegetable in season can, for it has not yet been abandoned, be bought there, at far more reasonable rates than obtain in the Cantonment bazaar. The fact is a great portion of the fruit and vegetables exposed for sale in the Cantonment, or hawked about there, is purchased cheaply in the Mundai market, and retailed, at a considerable profit, to the residents of the Cantonment. There are but few I suppose who know how much they might save in the matter of fresh fruit, potatoes, onions, and other necessary vegetables by a morning drive to the Mundai, and paying ready money for their purchases, supplying themselves directly, and not through the medium of their butler, with these articles. It is now sought to remove these vegetable and fruit sellers from the Mundai to the Reay Market, but the untutored Indian fails to appreciate the advantage of paying three or four rupees a month for a stall in the market, where he has through many generations occupied his squatting place at the Mundai, either for nothing, or for a nominal charge of eight annas or thereabouts. Moreover, the native of this country is conservative, and cares not to depart from the traditions, principles and customs of his ancestors, and having sat for so many years at the Mundai, these vegetable-sellers consider themselves to have obtained as it were a prescriptive right, or the strength of the established custom, to remain there. As for a little sunshine, or rain, they do not take much account of that; they take it as it comes, as they have always been accustomed to do. Now, I hear th[illegible] Municipal authorities are trying to induce thes[illegible] vegetable dealers to leave the Mundai and tak[illegible] stalls in the new market; this they have absolute[illegible] refused to do, and have petitioned His Excellenc[illegible] the Governor to be permitted to retain their o[illegible] squatting places at the Mundai. In fact, I belie[illegible] a considerable number of them interviewed [illegible] Governor when on the point of leaving Gan[illegible] Khind for Mahableshwar, and laid their grievan[illegible] before him. There is some talk of the law bei[illegible] put into motion to compel these people to use [illegible] Reay Markets. I hope this may not be found to [illegible] necessary, and that the Municipal authorities w[illegible] not be hasty in depriving these people of that [illegible] which they consider, rightly or wrongly, they ha[illegible] established a right. In any case, if the transfer to t[illegible] new markets is effected, the rates for stalls sho[illegible] be placed at as low a figure as possi[illegible] Any increase of what is now paid will of cou[illegible] fall on the consumer, who will have [illegible] pay the difference by an enhanced pr[illegible] of vegetables, and this will bear hardly [illegible] the very poorest portion of the people, in whose di[illegible] vegetables form so important a part. It will al[illegible] be felt by the buyers in the Cantonment, who wi[illegible] not only have to pay for the enhanced rates [illegible] the City markets, but also on account of th[illegible] increased Cantonment rates, which may be expecte[illegible] when the present vegetable stalls are transferre[illegible] to the Reay Markets. This, I suppose, w[illegible] all right itself in time, but the policy of construc[illegible]ing costly markets which have to be paid fo[illegible] by heavy rents for stalls, appears to me to be [illegible] doubtful expediency.

The theatricals on Wednesday, Friday a[illegible] Saturday were as successful as the excellent objec[illegible] for which they were given deserved. The perform[illegible]ance in aid of the Institution for Educating th[illegible] Daughters of Officers of the Army has for man[illegible] years been associated with the name of a lady ver[illegible] popular in Poona, and whose efforts in this good cause are always sure to elicit a hearty and sympathetic response. It is a pity, however, that owing to the press of other engagements the performance had to be postponed to so late a period in the season. The other performance was in support of the National Association for promoting employment for reserve and discharged soldiers, than which, in a military society such as this, there could be no more appropriate object. In both performances the pieces were well put on the stage and excellently acted, and I hope they were financially successful, as no doubt they were.

The Central Rifle Meeting is still going on, in fine weather, favourable to good shooting. Some of the usual champions are absent on service in Burma, but the East Yorkshire Regiment is here maintaining its reputation; among the Native regiments the 13th and 10th Bombay Infantry seem to be coming to the front. The 9th Bombay Infantry so successful at the last competition being at Aden is not represented this year, and that good shooting regiment, the 23rd Light Infantry, on service in Burma, is also conspicuous by its absence.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN SCHOONER.

HALIFAX, Oct. 14.

The difficulty arising from the seizure and hauling down the flag of the American schooner in Shelburne Harbour has been satisfactorily adjusted, mutual excuses having been exchanged.

## THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

SOFIA, Oct. 14.

General Kaulbars has been suddenly ordered to abandon his tour in Roumelia, and has returned to Rustchuk, whence he proceeds to Sofia with the view of delaying the meeting of the Sobranje.

## DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.

Mr. F. C. Lascelles, lately British Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General at Sofia, succeeds Sir William White as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Bucharest.

Sir Edward Thornton, whose post as British Ambassador to the Porte has been filled by Sir William White, has left Constantinople.

## THE ABDICATION OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.

The *Nord Deutsch Zeitung* says that the result of the Bulgarian elections proves that Prince Alexander made a mistake in abdicating the Throne.

## BLUE BOOK ON BURMA.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

A Blue Book on the papers connected with Burma has been issued extending from January to September, and detailing the operations against the rebels and the arrangements made for governing the country.

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## THE CENTRAL INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

The day was throughout showery. In the contest, Army *vs.* Volunteers, the Army won. Staff Armourer Tooth won in the 2nd stage the Council's Plate. This concluded meeting. The prizes will be distributed to-morrow by the Commander-in-Chief.

## THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VEPERY, Oct. 15.

The Honorary Secretary of the Jubilee Committee stated at a meeting, that he had consulted H. E. the Governor as to whether the proposed selection of the 1st of January for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee would be consonant with the arrangements of the Government of India and with the wishes of Her Majesty the Queen.

Sir M. E. Grant Duff expressed his cordial approval of the loyal selection, and undertook to communicate with the Government of India in order that the Queen's wishes may be consulted.

## TROOPS FROM BURMA.

The s. s. Kashgar, with the 2nd Madras Lancers, arrived here to-day. The regiment has lost a great many soldiers. Those landed to-day are in a very bad condition.

## REORGANIZATION OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

Native infantry regiments are to be linked together in regiments of three battalions each, with the exception of certain corps, which will be linked together in two battalions. No alterations will be made in the numbers or designations of regiments.

Reserves are applicable at first only to the infantry of the Bengal Army and the Punjab Frontier Force. The Reserves will consist of Garrison Reserve and Active Reserve, the latter to include all men of not less than five nor more than twelve years' service; the former all soldiers pensioned after twenty-one years, or men belonging to the Active Reserve who have completed a total with colour and reserve service of not less than twenty-one years. It will not serve out of India.

## *GAZETTE OF INDIA* NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

Brigadier-General J. McQueen is appointed to the Command of the Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Sir C. Macgregor, who vacates.

Colonel C. LeMesurier, R. A., is appointed to the Brigade Staff.

Brigade-Surgeon J. Fairweather is permitted to retire.

Mr. A. Sampson, Under-Secretary, Public Works Department, is granted six months' leave.

Major G. Dyce, 21st B. I., is appointed D. A. A. G.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 15.

The French mail-steamer Saghalien from Aden arrived.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 3¾ |
| The Manchester market has been quiet. | |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 70¼ |
| 4½ „ „ | 74 1-16 |
| 3 per cent. Consols for Account | 100⅝ |
| 3½ „ Sterling Loan | 101 |
| 4½ „ French Rentes | 110¼ |
| Bar Silver | 45¼ |
| Arrival.—Celtic Chief. | |

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Department), £20,300,000; decrease £300,000; public deposits, £3,500,000; decrease £1,100,000; other deposits, £24,700,000; decrease £2,800,000; other securities, £19,500,000; decrease £3,700,000; Notes and Gold, £10,600,000; decrease £100,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 37 per cent. of the Liabilities.

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

| THURSDAY NIGHT, Oct. 14. | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 80·4 |
| FRIDAY, Oct. 15. | |
| 6 a.m. | 78·4 |
| 10 a.m. | 82·1 |
| 2 p.m. | 86·6 |
| 4 p.m. | 85·4 |

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF CUTCH has obtained through his agents, Messrs. Geo. R. Purvis and Son, 15 couple of hounds, which arrived by the Clan Drummond, and leave for Mandvi on Monday. The animals were selected by William Grant, huntsman to Sir Bache Cunard, and are in charge of the whip Phillips. They are in splendid condition, and at present lodging at Messrs. Scott and Co.'s, Girgaum.

AT Surat every preparation is being made for the reception of the Viceroy on the occasion of his approaching visit. A special grant has been made from the Municipal funds to defray the cost.

IN the month of August last, 1,059 emigrants left the port of Calcutta, of whom 518 went to Demerara, and 541 to Trinidad.

ALL the regiments ordered to Burma have arrived, with the exception of the 27th Bombay Infantry, which is expected to-morrow.

COLONEL DE PREE, Surveyor-General of India, has applied for six months' extension of furlough, and does not purpose returning to India. In the ordinary course of things, this should confirm Colonel Thuillier in the appointment at the end of that time, assuming that Colonel De Pree retires then. In August next, at any rate, his retirement would be compulsory under the 55 years' rule.

COLONEL H. A. BROWNLOW, R.E., Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, vacates his post next month on promotion to Major-General. He will, it is understood, be succeeded by Colonel R. Home, R.E., now in charge of Irrigation in the Punjab. Major F. J. Home, R.E., of the N.-W. P. Irrigation Branch, will probably be transferred to the Punjab.

THE Burma "loot," which is now on view at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, has been examined by experts, who find that there is something like eight or ten thousand pounds worth of gold, but the jewellery, of which so much had been hoped, is comparatively worthless. Rumours from Mandalay showed that one ruby alone was worth £50,000, but it turns out not to be worth more than £500. The whole of the gems do not altogether exceed £2,000 in value. They are very poor specimens of their kind, and hardly one of the diamonds is worth more than £20.

THE *Pioneer* hears that the Finance Committee "have despoiled the North-West Provinces of about thirteen lakhs, and the Central Provinces of two: the rich and luxurious Bombay has been bled to the tune of 28 lakhs of rupees, and economies have been found possible even in the comparatively cheap administration of Madras, which amount about ten lakhs. So the imperial Teasury is the richer for their tour by about half a million, and there still remain wealthy Bengal and little Assam and Burma to be called on to stand and deliver. The two latter will hardly yield a rich harvest; but Bengal ought to be squeezable to a very considerable degree. The Punjab is the only Province out of which no immediate profit can be made, though several economies and retrenchments have been suggested. After the Provincial Treasuries, the High Courts have received most of the Committee's attention. In the case of Bombay they are understood to have proposed, with the consent of the Judges, reductions which will produce a saving of half a lakh immediately, and about as much more when vacancies occur, and existing incumbents are pensioned or provided for. In Madras the scale of expenditure was much lower, and the reductions are not likely to exceed Rs. 20,000."

THE changes in the Madras Government necessitated by the Hon. Mr. Sullivan's leave of absence are thus detailed by the *Mail*:—"Mr. Sullivan's departure promotes the Hon'ble C. G. Master to the position of Senior Member of Council; and the Hon'ble E. Forster Webster will be appointed provisionally to be Junior Member of Council. Mr. H. E. Stokes, the Revenue Secretary, will be appointed to act as Chief Secretary during the other employment of Mr. Forster Webster, or until further orders; and Mr. F. Price, now on special duty in the Wynaad, will, doubtless, be summoned back to Madras to resume charge of the duties of the Revenue Secretary which he discharged during Mr. Stokes' absence on furlough of six months this year. Mr. Forster Webster will retain his seat in Council until the 5th or 6th December, when, on the arrival of the Right Hon'ble Robert Bourke from England, he will proceed to Europe with Sir M. E. Grant Duff. The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, Judge of the High Court, is due in Madras on the expiration of his year's furlough by the 4th December, and he will most probably by appointed by Mr. Bourke to succeed Mr. Forster Webster temporarily in Council, with the promise of the permanent appointment on Mr. Sullivan's resignation. He is eleventh, while Mr. Forster Webster is ninth on the Civil List, and he is junior, among others, to the three Members of the Board of Revenue. In the event of Mr. Hutchins' appointment to Council the Hon'ble G Parker, now acting, will be confirmed as Judge of the High Court of Madras."

THERE was a rather serious disturbance at Hooshiarpur on Saturday. It appears that the Mahomedans attacked a Hindu quarter, wrecking the houses and looting as much as possible. The Deputy Commissioner was most energetic, everywhere advising, exhorting or threatening. Disturbances, nevertheless, re-commenced on Sunday, and the detachment of Connaught Rangers, consisting of 100 rank-and-file which arrived there on Saturday *en route* to Jullundur, received instructions not to proceed further, as they might be required in quelling the disturbance, though it was hoped that the other measures, concerted for the preservation of the peace would be successful without the employment of troops. Further intelligence states that quiet has been restored, and attributes the disturbance to the fact that a Brahminy bull, wandering at large in the city, came into collision with a Mahomedan *Tazia* procession. Whether the Mahomedans beat the beast in the first instance, thus enraging the Hindus to attack them: or whether they regarded the bull's presence as a Hindu insult, and therefore attacked the Hindus, is not clear. What is unfortunately beyond doubt, is that one Hindu was killed in the riot; and that one Mahommedan was shot. This would seem as though the soldiers, or some threatened European had fired upon the rioters. The excitement cannot, unfortunately, be regarded as al together *impromptu* or accidental, for there has been a great deal of angry litigation of late, and more or less of bad blood between the sects. It was exceedingly lucky that, as at Etawah, a detachment of British troops was passing through the city just in time to prevent a really serious riot.

THE Lahore paper finds room for the following taunting paragraph:—"Any number of leading articles have been written by the native Press on the strength of the allegations brought against Lieutenant Salmon for violently expelling a pleader from his Court. One Kishan Singh of the Sialkot District has also complained of having been beaten in the Court of Tirath Ram, Munsiff of Raya, by the order of the Munsiff. Our native friends are silent about this. Is all the difference due to the fact that Lieutenant Salmon was accused of having done his own beating himself, and the Munsiff, of having, with true Oriental luxury, employed a proxy?"

THE *Rangoon Gazette* in mentioning that Mr. Justice Jardine has been elected a Syndic in the Law Faculty, and one of the examiners at the M A. Examination, pays a high compliment to the learned Judge. "Those who know Mr. Jardine," says the *Gazette*, "need no assurance that he does not lend his name where he does not give his time, attentions and ability. His remarkable energy in educational matters, and his great liberality towards the Syndicate, of which he was the first president, and to the Bernard Free Library, of which he was the founder, will always cause his name to be venerated in Burma. And those who remember gratefully his services to education in this province, will rejoice to learn that his further labours in the same cause are acknowledged and appreciated in his present home."

THE death is announced, in Madras, from softening of the brain, of Mr. John Read Daniel, District and Sessions Judge of Ganjam. Having been educated at King's College, London, he successfully competed for the Indian Civil Service in 1862, and was appointed to Madras on the 14th August of that year. After a short service in South Canara, his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, and he was employed in Canara and Dharwar under that Government. He then proceeded to Cuddapah, and served subsequently at Salem, Madura, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Vizagapatam, Nellore, and lastly, in Ganjam.

FROM a Parliamentary paper issued three weeks ago, it appears that the total cost of the last general election was £ 1,026,646. To poll a Scotch county voter cost no less than 6s. 8*d.* per head, and the Welshman came next at 6s., while the Irishman cost only 2s. 9½*d.* The Welsh Borough voter costs 4s. 7*d.*, the Scotch 4s. 4*d.*, the English 3s. 3*d.*, and the Irish 2s. 9*d.*

ON the 20th May 1885, an extension of the Ceylon Railway was opened raising the mileage of the system to 180½ miles. The head of the Railway Department now strongly favours extensions to Uva, in the East, and also to Galle and Matara, in the South, on the ground that the railways already open contribute over one-fifth of the revenue of the colony, and that the profits from first to last have been equal to 12½ million rupees.

PROFESSOR H. CARVELL LEWIS, in the course of a paper read before the British Association, declared that the diamond-fields at Kimberley were pierced with "pipes" of unknown depth, leading into the interior of the earth. The deeper the miners reach, the more plentiful the finds, the best diamonds having been extracted from hard blue clay six hundred feet below the surface. The only spot in the world where similar pipes were known to exist was at a place which he named in Kentucky, and he intimated his opinion than if search were made there, diamonds would be found.

IT is understood that some important changes and reforms will be shortly announced in the organization of the Native Army, the principal points being that the Infantry is to be organised in linked regiments of three battalions each, the battalion at regimental head-quarters thus acting as a reserve to the battalion or battalions in the field. Coupled with this change will be the introduction of a Reserve, which, however, in the first instance, will be limited to the Bengal Infantry and be on a small scale. The term of service for earning good-conduct pay is shortened: the half mounting rate is increased by a rupee, and the time of service for ordinary pension is considerably reduced, the present invalid pension being abolished prospectively.

OVER 1,000 stand of the new Martini-Enfields have been completed. By the end of the year it is calculated that at least 76,000 stand of the new arms will have been issued. Of these, 50,000 will be given out to the troops at Home and 26,000 will be sent to India.

SIR ARTHUR GORDON, Governor of Ceylon, is in favour of affording greater facilities to natives of birth and education for the attainment of responsible posts in the Government service in that colony. He has recently expressed himself as follows on the subject:—"As regards the minor appointments, the native community has no reason to complain; nor do I think that the great majority of those who attain such appointments have any legitimate cause to look much higher;—a clerk in a Public Office in England does not usually become, and does not expect to become, a Secretary of State. But to those who start from a higher position in life, there is here practically no career open in the Public Service. The Civil Service is virtually, though not nominally, closed to them, nor has any native succeeded in entering it—I am not sure whether any have tried to do so—for the last ten years. Nor do I think it is the coloured population alone who have in this respect cause for dissatisfaction. I think the sons of European gentlemen living in Ceylon should have every inducement and every facility offered them for entering the Public Service."

THE candidate for the Bulgarian throne whose name is now most frequently mentioned is Prince Nikita, of Montenegro, Prince Waldemar of Denmark having apparently dropped out of the running. Prince Alexander of Battenburg has soon been forgotten. A London correspondent writes:—"His chances of re-election to the Bulgarian throne are very remote, not because his former subjects have lost any of their old affection for him, but because the revelations of the German press distinctly show that Prince Bismarck and the Berlin Court fully appreciate the feeling of the Ozar towards him, and make it clear that Germany assented to his removal and would oppose his reinstatement. The removal of Prince Alexander, however, appears to have been the limit of both Austrian and German compliance, and all that has happened beyond the dismissal of the 'Battenberger' is just so much capital which Russia has endeavoured to make out of the course of events. The secret of the unfriendly feelings of Austria and Germany towards Prince Alexander appears to be that his action a year ago constituted an infraction of the Berlin Treaty, and Prince Bismarck, as well as Austria, attached great importance to that document. But having allowed the Ozar to gratify his spite by unseating him from the Bulgarian throne, they are not prepared to assent to Russia carrying out, avowedly at least, any further designs in the Balkan Peninsula.

THE effort to create a permanent Indian and Colonial Museum out of the present Exhibition at South Kensington, which has been in the air for some months, has failed chiefly because the Colonies did not show any particular alacrity in responding to the Prince of Wales's invitation that they should contribute funds to this purpose. The fact is, writes a correspondent, that the Colonies have very little confidence in the management of the authorities of the present South Kensington Exhibition, and do not care to entrust these gentlemen with the task of spending any of their money. One of the objects which the Australasian Colonies hoped to achieve by the present Exhibition was the introduction of their wines to the great masses of the English people. But they have been so greatly disappointed in this respect that they would not be favourably disposed towards any project which might emanate from, or tend to, the aggrandisement of the South Kensington authorities. The aspect, however, which the Prince of Wales has now given to the project, namely, the creation, by funds subscribed all over the Empire, of an Imperial Institute which shall, as far as possible, utilise the material of the present Exhibition, and which shall be presented to Her Majesty as a Jubilee gift from the people of the Empire, gives it much greater probability of success. The Prince of Wales's letter to the Lord Mayor of London has evoked general approval. Lord Mayor Staples has opened up a fund for the purpose of enabling his Royal Highness's idea to be carried out, and in the Colonies there is great enthusiasm in its favour.

## THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE continued precarious condition in which Mr. Daly lay yesterday evening put a stop to the intended conclusion of the last round in the match between the Central India Horse and the Poona Horse teams, as the former scratched and their opponents failed to put in an appearance on the Polo ground. The scratch match between the Gymkhana and the Nizam's Palace teams, which was arranged, was also given over, as the sad news of the condition of the young officer had thrown quite a gloom over all who were interested in the game, and it was decided not to play.

The result of the scratching of the Central India Horse and their antagonists failing to appear yesterday evening at the time fixed by the stewards of the tournament for the continuation of the match, has, as has been decided by the stewards at a meeting held in the Gymkhana Pavilion, thrown them out of the tournament. The remaining team, the Poona A.-D.-C's, who would have played yesterday's winners this evening, have therefore been declared the winners of the Cup. The Polo Tournament of 1886 has thus been brought to an abrupt conclusion, the Cup passing to a team who have had but a slight tussle for it, but who, no doubt, would have held their own with any four pitted against them in the final.

We are glad to state that Dr. Stewart is doing very well, and, though suffering from a slight concussion of the brain, is out of danger. His medical attendants hopefully expect him to be about again in a few days. As regards Mr. Daly, we regret we are unable to give such an encouraging account. Yesterday morning he showed a tendency towards resuming consciousness, and appeared a very little better, but as the day wore on, he threw off that hopeful sign, and in the afternoon became so low that his state was the cause of the gravest anxiety. On inquiries made late last night, we were informed that there was no improvement discernible.

In consequence of the serious condition in which Mr. Daly lies, the Polo Dinner at the Byculla Club will not take place.

## RAIN FALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Esplanade. In. cts. | Colaba. In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 91 37 | 99 59 | 95 24 | 98 50 |
| Oct. 14, Thursday ... | 0 00 | 0 00 | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| „ 15, Friday ....... | 0 15 | 0 15 | 0 11 | 0 08 |
| Total..... | 91 52 | 99 74 | 95 35 | 98 58 |
| Corresponding date last year ......... | 73 85 | 73 64 | 71 13 | 67 91 |

## AN ITALIAN SAVANT'S TOUR IN INDIA.—V.

(BY COUNT ANGELO DE GUBERNATIS.)

THE FIRST BULBUL—EUROPEAN DISCOURTESY—OMINOUS WORDS—IN A BURNING GROUND—IN A JAIN TEMPLE—THE JAIN RELIGION—A FEMALE DEVOTEE—THE JAIN ARCHBISHOP.

ON the 27th September I was the guest, in company with my Italian friends and Dr. da Cunha, of Messrs. Olcese and Castelli, at Malabar Hill. After a breakfast with which Apicius himself could not have found fault, I was delighted to hear for the first time the singing of the famous *bul-bul*, the so-called nightingale of the East, which warbled from a cage in a neighbouring verandah. The singing of the *bul-bul* is not so varied, and not so beautifully modulated, as that of the Italian bird, but resembles the shorter chirping of the warbler (*capinera*). Like the *capinera*, the *bul-bul* has its head almost black, and carries a small tuft. The feathers of the body are greyish brown, and the tail is speckled with yellow. Is the *bul-bul* a *capinera* or a nightingale? I found another kind of *bul-bul* very common in the Punjab and Cashmere, with feathers almost black, and with a red tuft. The *bulbul's* beak is not so long and sharp as that of the nightingale. Besides he is not so fond of solitude, but is gregarious, and very easily domesticated. Whilst I was listening to the first warblings of an Oriental bird, the arrival was announced of my venerated friend, Dr. Bhagvanlal, with whom I had made an appointment at the bungalow, and who was to accompany me to the Hindoo burning ground of Bombay, and to a Jain temple which is closed against the profane. I rose eagerly and reverently to receive the learned Brahmin, to the great astonishment of some of the guests. According to ideas current in India among Europeans, every European should flatter himself that he is immeasurably superior to every Indian, and show his superiority by a haughty and contemptuous bearing, so that the Indians can at once realise the distance that separates the rulers from the ruled. Some one took it upon himself to observe that such courtesy was uncalled for in the intercourse of an European with an Indian: "The great mistake, you make," I answered, "is not to know that there are Indians and Indians, and to treat a really learned man as you would a cooly. If you would enter a little more into the spirit of Indian life, you would find out your mistake, and would probably be heartily ashamed of what the ruled have to say of your senseless behaviour." Mortified by the discourtesy shown to him, I have heard a distinguished Indian give utterance to an ominous threat, "the day of vengeance is long coming, but come it must. We have seen our old Portuguese masters become our humblest menials. Our old violent Mussalman rulers have become our present coachmen. Fifty years hence we shall see the sons of our proud English rulers, who ill-treat us now, serve us as our humble grooms. Our caste system is so well constituted that it will never allow anyone who was born noble to change his condition. When our present masters lose their power they will have no dignity to maintain, and no place where to take refuge." I do not know how much truth there is in these words, but they well deserve to be seriously pondered over.

We arrived rather late at the burning ground; for the fire had by then almost consumed the corpse. The place is certainly not worthy a great city like Bombay. Count Albiani, who was with us, very justly observed that it would be much more desirable, from a sanitary point of view, to have a large marble *crematorium*, on the model of the most elegant Italian cremating temples. He said something should be devised, which, while making every concession to æsthetical ideas, should also have regard for hygiene. This appearing to me a suggestion worthy of the artistic genius of an Italian, I strongly advised Albiani to prepare a design which the English Government could not fail to adopt, and which would probably meet with the approval of Indian friends. In the Indian burning ground there are no special cremating ovens, not even for the rich. On the unpaved ground of the sacred enclosure, in ten or twelve plots, all of which are exactly alike, heaps of wood are placed, and thus the corpses undergo the crematory process at one and the same time. When we arrived five or six cremations had been almost completed. We saw here and there the remains of a fire which an attendant was coaxing to keep alive until the whole corpse had been completely burned. We also saw fragments of the vessels in which funeral fire was brought, some earthen pots containing the milk poured on the pyre, some small earthen pots containing five rice-balls, as funeral viaticum, of which one is especially reserved for the dead man. The sparrows, which know no respect for living or dead, came to eat away the funeral grain that may not have been consumed by the fire; crows also came and carried off bits of flesh which remained unconsumed among the dying embers—a disgusting sight unworthy of civilization.

I asked Dr. Bhagvanlal if I would give offence by taking away the vessel which contained the funeral milk poured on the pyre. Dr. Bhagvanlal however, remembering the storm created among the Walkeshwar Brahmins by the permission he had given me to take away the fragment of a vessel from the Walkeshwar burning ground, objected on the ground that all the utensils must be destroyed, adding that any number of such vessels could be found in the bazaar. Dr. da Cunha thereupon came to my assistance, and remarked that I wanted the very vessel that had been used and no other, and that I attached greater importance to the purpose for which it had been used than to the vessel itself as a *souvenir*. Dr. Bhagvanlal thereupon relented, and he asked one of the attendants for it, promising him that I would keep it only for the purpose of reciting prayers in honour of the defunct. The bearer consented, and picking up the vessel, handed it to me. A cow that was kept in the sacred enclosure purposely approached us. A funeral cake was offered to it at the request of the family of one of the departed, it being believed that by doing so the departed would be admitted much earlier into the abodes of the blest. Near the spot where the corpses are burnt are two chapels, where the relatives and the friends of the departed meet to pray. In the chapel, on the left of the burning ground, as we enter, I observed a cupboard, containing several sacred books in Gujarati and Marathi, and some also in Sanskrit. The book most frequently met with is the *Bhaggavadgita*. The devout, while waiting for the beginning of the funeral rites, read those books. I returned a second time to the burning ground in company with Mr Shivram Bhandarkar, but this time also the ceremony was over. The corpse after being for four hours on a pyre, had been almost entirely reduced to ashes. To expedite the burning process, one of the attendants tied a small copper vessel to the end of a bamboo cane, and poured on the fire some liquefied butter, which caused it to blaze up.

For the privilege of visiting the interior of a Jain temple in Maudvi, one of the thickest parts of the native town, I was indebted solely to the friendship of the good-natured Dr. Bhagvanlal, who enjoys great influence among the Jain community. The Jains are very numerous in Kathiawad, where Bhagvanlal was born, and the Bombay Jains keep up cordial intercourse with those in Kathiawad. At all events, without the influence of the learned Brahmin, neither Dr. da Cunha nor myself would ever have been able to cross the threshold of the temples. In Bombay, the priests are very jealous custodians of the *penetralia* of their temples. I remember that having one day stopped my carriage before a new temple of Krishna and Ganesh in Kalbadevi, to have a look at the painted idols which grotesquely adorn the *façade*, the doors were immediately closed, so as to hide from my view not only the rites but also the faithful who were worshipping in the sacred place. But on the 27th September, thanks to Dr. Bhagvanlal, our visit to the Jain temple was entirely successful. Dr. Bhagvanlal entered first to ask permission for Dr. da Cunha and myself. The permission was granted on condition that we should leave our shoes on the landing of the wooden staircase leading to the temple. We joyfuly did so, and were introduced amongst the very respectful *salaams* of the courteous young priests of the place. The temple is at the same time a dwelling, a convent, and a school, as is often the case among the Bhuddists. The twenty-four *tirthankaras* or Jain saints are worshipped in the temple. Here and there, I observed figures of the Svastika symbol, the mystic diagram in which the late lamented Professor Schifenher saw a form of the Indra thunder-bolt, which I found also so often represented before the Buddhist temples at Nepaul. I also observed in the ornamental part of the Jain temple, a reproduction of the figure of Indra on an elephant. It would seem, therefore, that the Jain religion took its rise originally with a sect among whom the worship of Indra was especially in favour, the worship of Indra being particularly connected with the epic of the Mahabharat. The presence of the Panduida heroes in the midst of Jain saints is easily explained. The temple has two storeys. On the first I admired a gorgeous square hole ornamented with variegated marble, with a splendid ceiling supported by glittering columns. There is in the farthest end a marvellous balustrade in massive silver of exquisite workmanship. Behind the balustrade there is a shrine. Such shrines are distributed throughout the temple, the most important being that on the second storey. The Jain saints are adorned with flowers and are in Jeypur white marble. They sit cross-legged in the attitude of Buddha in deep meditation. The lamps before them are always kept burning. This air of mysteriousness about the place compels deep reverence. In those saints are venerated the great wisdom which becomes virtue. They are all like each other, all having the same perfect Buddhistic calm and immobility. Going up from storey to storey, we arrived at a kind of attic, and in a small secluded room we surprised in deep prayer and meditation a genuine female penitent—an Indian trappist. We could all read the sincerest renunciation of the world in her face. The woman was eighty-five years old. She was sitting on a mat surrounded by amulets and prayer books. She had a most venerable aspect, and looked almost like an Italian or French gentlewoman of the purest blood and of the greatest refinement. She was a widow. Her name was Purnabai. When the husband died she distributed her great wealth among the temples and pious Jain associations, and devoted herself to prayer and penance. She performs a long pilgrimage every year, and then she retires to the room kept for her in the Jain temple of Bombay, where she is already venerated as a saint. She eats only ten times a month, that is to say, every three days, and takes only as much food as is enough to keep body and soul together. We surprised her, as I have said, whilst at prayer. But she was re-assured on seeing Dr. Bhagvanlal, and hearing that I had come to India to study the Jain religion, for which I had the greatest respect, she smiled graciously. She raised her hand and lowered it to the ground as though to bless me. Dr. Bhagvanlal having told her that I longed to see the Jain archbishop, the holy woman, who enjoys great influence in the temple, sent him word, and soon afterwards we were invited to descend to the lower storey, where the archbishop, sitting like a raja or a pope upon a white mat, leaning on a large pillow, before a casket containing sacred books, was waiting for us. He is a handsome man of about forty, frank and intelligent. He allowed us to come near, but did not move, and did not say anything, waiting for one of us to begin the conversation. I then told Dr. daCunha what I wanted to say; and the latter interpreted it to Dr. Bhagvanlal, who explained it in his turn; that I, a Count and a Pandit of the King of Italy, had come to India, moved by my great sympathy for the Indians, to study their religious, and that I was very proud of the great privilege I had obtained to be allowed to visit a Jain temple of such great renown, and an archbishop of so much sanctity and learning. The holy man, who is also the highest teacher of the Jains in Bombay, blessed me in his turn with a graceful smile, and, at my request, he wrote with his own hand in pencil, in the *Devanagari* character, on a slip of paper, his name with his honorific appellations, namely, *Pyyga hadrakra, crivitra Dhurn acinluga gtwa ciarya*, which, being interpreted, means *Venerable Propitious Sun; illustrious Gate of the Ocean of Wisdom, Heaven's immovable preceptor*. I took my leave of the holy man, and having grown, after that visit and that blessing, in the estimation of the Jain priests who accompanied me, we decended to the second floor, where evening prayer was about to begin near the altar. The priests condescended to admit us to the sacred rite, outside, in the porch of the temple, according to the practice in Hindu temples, and as if to hide the mystery of the rites performed inside, or as I have said before, to drive away from the sacred place all evil spirits, there began the deafening noise of cacophonous music. The rich silver balustrade, which partly concealed the shrine, was opened to us. The priest showed himself on the threshold, and before entering, mumbled an unintelligible word. He then held out to us the *tirthankaras*, a small lamp with five burners, which light was fed with liquefied butter. The perfume of the lighted butter is offered to the saints: this is their daily food, the libation most acceptable to gods and saints. When the lamp is nearly out, incense is burnt in a round tray; and the perfume is sent towards the saints by a semi-circular movement of the hand holding the tray, whilst two acolytes beat the *tali*, a kind of a small tom-tom, frequently and almost frantically. The devotees who were around us beat the time with the palm of their hands. The prayers being over, we withdrew amidst the courteous *salaams* of all the devotees, who accompanied us as far as the landing of the staircase, where again we put on our shoes. The band redoubled their noise on our passage, and the musicians saluted us with smiles. I could well see that I was indebted to the venerable Dr. Bhagvanlal for all the courtesy that had been shown to me. I could not help thinking at the same time that a people among whom an unknown foreigner could be received with so much real kindness, at their most sacred shrines, must be indeed very good and amiable, and I wondered whether the English gentlemen who had assured me that it would have been impossible for me to penetrate into an Indian temple at the time of evening prayers, had themselves known how to win beforehand that sympathy which is so necessary to gain the confidence of an alien race.

## PAY OF NATIVE OFFICIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Just now, when the Finance Committee have recommended a reduction of some 25 lakhs of rupees or more in this Presidency, and our Government are casting about to effect this retrenchment by putting the shears to the salaries of native officials of all classes, I think the following passage from a report by no less a personage than Mountstuart Elphinstone, on the "Territories Conquered from the Peishwa," may be read with advantage. In order to render an office of some importance a sufficient object of emulation, he says, "For this purpose I would allow a thousand rupees a month; which, considered as the highest salary to which a native could attain, is surely not too much. I have fixed these allowances below what I had first thought expedient * * * but if they should seem more than the finances can bear, it ought to be recollected that *economy*, no less than *policy*, requires liberal pay, where there is considerable trust; a maxim long since confirmed in its application to the natives, by the experience and sagacity of General Munro."

These sound maxims—"of economy no less than policy"—if they were applicable in 1820—with how much greater force and reason should they be adopted and applied in these days, when more living and the other requirements of life, have become ten times more expensive!—Yours, &c., CIVIS.

Oct. 14.

## THE POONA ASSAULT CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Colonel LaTouche, the Cantonment Magistrate at Poona, has in his judgment on the assault case he recently had before him, done me the unexpected honour of noticing my letter addressed to you from Poona on the 3rd, and which you were good enough to publish in your paper of the 5th instant. From the attempt made by the gallant Magistrate to connect me with the complainants, and to mix up my complaint with that which formed the subject of inquiry before him, you will kindly allow me to offer a word of explanation.

With all due deference to the deciding Magistrate, I feel bound to submit that in his farfetched allusions to me, his Worship has been led into commenting on foreign matters which were not in evidence before him, and into mere imaginary surmises which are not borne out by actual facts. Personally I am a friend of the complainants, but it was no personal interest whatever in the action they had taken that took me to the Magistrate's Court on the first day of the proceedings. I deny that I "accompanied the complainants," for I went to the Court all by myself and on actual business relating to my journalistic duties, the case being fixed on the Saturday necessitated my presence in the Court, to wire, as I afterwards did, its proceedings to my paper, the *Rast Goftar*, which is published in Bombay every Sunday morning. It was thus in my official capacity only that I had to attend Col. LaTouche's Court that day, and the best proof of the absence of any other interest or motive in me was that I never again cared to attend the Court on any of the other days to which the proceedings were lengthened. If I was actuated by personal motives to be present, I could have done so on all the further days of the trial, but my official attendance was not required on those days, and so I was conspicuous by my absence.

Nor is Colonel La Touche quite happy in his attempt to connect my presence in his Court that Saturday with "another similar assault" committed long after I left it. When I attended his Worship's Court to report the proceedings for my paper, I had never dreamt that the pleasant surprise of a similar assault on the coachman of our carriage was in store for us. This assault took place on the night of Saturday, the 3rd, and was reported in your paper of Tuesday following, when the case agaist Captain Hughes had far advanced. How far, I had no means of knowing for on that day I was in Bombay. Colonel LaTouche is quite mistaken in supposing that my object was "to excite and prejudice officers dealing with such cases," and I humbly beg flatly to deny the accusation. There was only one case on trial, and it was enquired into by only one officer, and when I wrote that letter to you, prejudicing that enquiry was as distant from my mind as the assault was undreamt of when I attended the Court that morning. The two had not the slightest connection with each other, and I fail to see what on earth led the magistrate to connect them together.

My only object in writing to your paper was publicly to expose the sudden and unprovoked assault on our carriage. I was not the first to rush into print for these exposures. My friend, Mr. Fazalbhai Visram, had just then complained in the *Times of India* of the 30th September of a similar assault, and agreeing with him that such cases ought to be brought into public light, I simply followed Mr. Fazalbhai's example in publishing a bit of our Poona experiencies. The case Col. LaTouche has decided was pending in his Court as much when Mr. Fazalbhai's letter appeared as when I appealed to the public, and I cannot conceive how the learned Magistrate simply selects me for his wrath from the Bench when he has nothing to say of my friend whose example I followed. I hope his Worship does not mean to lay down the principle that if an assault case is pending in his Court no other assaults should be talked of in public till his Worship finishes his enquiry in the first case. If the announcement of one assault case in the papers whilst another is *sub judice* be deemed an attempt to prejudice the judge, and a strong-minded judge like Colonel LaTouche, the logical conclusion would be that you cannot report new cases of theft or any other offence as long as there are other cases of similar offences on trial.

In conclusion, let me add, Sir, that the charge of prejudicing the Court is applicable to you for publishing my letter more than to me for writing it. I am happy to find, however, that you have escaped the Court's displeasure for obliging me, in what I sincerely beg to assure Colonel LaTouche, I wrote purely in the public interest, and without any of the sinister motives he is pleased to attribute to me.—Yours, &c.,

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI,

Bombay, Oct. 15.

## SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN SOLDIER IN FORT ST. GEORGE.

ON Tuesday evening the Artillery Barracks in Fort St. George were the scene of another suicide. About ten minutes after 4 o'clock a report of firearms was heard proceeding from a room in the upper storey of the barracks. Gunners Napier and McCarthy, and Sergeant Weir, R. A., who were standing near the room, immediately proceeded to the spot, and found that Gunner William Monaghan had committed suicide by shooting himself with a carbine. Monaghan was found lying on the floor of the room on his right side, with a large quantity of blood under his head, and the carbine near him. The butt end of the carbine was between his feet, and his right hand was clenched to the muzzle. He was dressed in white uniform, with his coat off, and no helmet on his head. The Fort Surgeon, Dr. F. W. D. Harris, was at once called in, and he declared life to be extinct. On examining the deceased, Dr. Harris found that he had shot himself through the head. He had evidently placed the muzzle of the carbine just below the lower jaw to the right side, about two inches below the right ear, and pressed the trigger with his left hand. The bullet passed upwards through the base of the skull, and made its exit at the vertex of the skull. There was a large opening at the point of exit, and a quantity of brain matter was portruding therefrom. Both the base and the roof of the skull were completely smashed. Having passed through the head, the bullet struck a beam on the roof of the room, and then fell expended on the deceased's cot, where it was subsequently found. Death was instantaneous. The deceased was a bachelor, about twenty-seven years of age, and had served in the Army for six years. During that time he had been forty-five times a defaulter, as shown in the Defaulters' Book of his Battery. On sixteen occasions he had been punished for drunkenness, and the rest were for minor offences. When sober, he was always found to be a good soldier, with very cleanly habits. About half an hour before the occurrence, he was seen by his comrade, Gunner Napier, who slept in the same room as the deceased. He was then in apparently good spirits, and usually bore a cheerful disposition. Napier, who had been with the deceased for the past three months, said that he observed the deceased very closely, and had noticed something peculiar in his manner. The deceased would frequently talk incoherently. The deceased's room, in which he shot himself, was next to the room in which Gunner Frank Powell had shot himself in June last. The carbine, found near the deceased, Monaghan, on examination, was found to contain a discharged cartridge. A loaded cartridge was found under the pillow on his cot, with eight other loaded cartridges in a packet. The circumstance having been reported to the Police, information was given to the Corner of Madras, who held an inquest on the body this morning, at the General Hospital, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Gunner John Napier, deposed:—I am Gunner in the 4-1st North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, stationed in the Fort. The deceased is an Irishman, named William Monaghan, belonging to the same Battery. He is a bachelor. Yesterday, about 3-40 p.m., I had occasion to go into the coffee shop. I left the deceased at the door of his own room, standing. About half-an-hour after, I heard the report of a carbine. The coffee shop is about 200 yards away. I ranup tairs were deceased'sf room was. I went into the room, and I saw him lying on his right side on the floor, in a pool of blood. A carbine was between his legs. I do not think deceased was holding it. He was dead. I have known the deceased for about the last four years. I don't think he was quite right in his mind. I've lived in the same room with him. He used to come out with some very foolish sayings. He told me he had hada stroke over his head at home. He bears the mark of a scar over one of his eyes. The deceased was a quiet man, and would take fits and starts of drink. He would be drunk for two or three days, and would then stop and keep steady for a month. He had been drinking for the last two days. He had never threatened to commit suicide, as far as I know. There was nothing unusual about him. When I last spoke to him yesterday we were all supplied with twenty rounds of ammunition per man. We keep our own carbines. The deceased had his ammunition in his box. The deceased had not been punished lately.

Stephen Ware, said:—I am a Sergeant in the same Battery as deceased. I knew him for four years. He enlisted six years and two months ago. He has four defaulter sheets, and forty-two entries against him. Sixteen entries are for drunkenness; the others are for all minor offences. He was last punished about five weeks ago. He was twenty-seven years and two months old, and a bachelor. He used to drink by fits and starts! He was a good, clean soldier. I do not know him well enough to say whether his conversation was at any time unusual. I found one round of ball ammunition on his bed—one by itself. Eight others were in a packet. I produce the deceased's carbine, with the empty round in it, and also the bullet flattened out. This was found on his bed.

Dr. F. W. H. D. Harris, said:—I am an Army Surgeon, and am doing duty at the Station Hospital, Madras. About 4-20 p.m. yesterday I was called to the Artillery Barracks. I went and found Gunner Monaghan dead. He was lying on his ri ht side, on the floor of the room. His head was against the wall, and bent forwards. His legs were crossed. So were his hands. His carbine was lying between his legs and hands. There was a large quantity of blood on the floor. Blood was oozing from his ears, nose, and the wound. I sent the body to the hospital. It was quite warm. He had two wounds on the right side of the neck, about four inches behind the point of the chin, and two inches below the right ear there was a round wound, about the size of an eight-anna piece. The skin around it was a good deal burnt. This was the point of entry ofthe bullet. Another wound of a much larger size was on the vertex of the skull. This was a ragged wound with some brain protruding. This was the point of exit of the bullet. The position in which I found deceased is consistent with the theory of death caused by himself. Death was instantaneous.

The jury recorded a verdit of "death by shooting himself through the head with a carbine whilst in a fit of temporary insanity."

## MADRAS.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.—Mr. L. R. Burrows, Collector of the Nilgiris, has announced in the Ootacamund paper that "in accordance with the suggestion of the Madras Central Committee for the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress," he "begs to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Nilgiri District at Browne's Assembly Rooms, Ootacamund, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at noon, for the purpose of considering the question of celebrating the Jubilee."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

## "OUR BIG GUNS."

SIR FREDERICK BRAMWELL, in the Town Hall, Birmingham, delivered his Inaugural Address as President of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, his subject being "Our Big Guns." Having dwelt at length and with great minuteness on the technical branches of his subject—the construction of guns, the form and velocity of shot, and the relative values of steel and other metals—he referred to the great increase in the size of the guns which has taken place within the last few years, and asked how it had arisen. The answer he said, was from the struggle between the guns and the armour plates—the attack and the defence. It was from the continued efforts of the attack and of the defence that the dimensions of our Big Guns had gone on increasing and increasing, until their weight had reached 110 tons, their length 44 feet, the weight of their projectile 1,800lb., and that of their powder-charge 820lb. Sir Frederick then proceeded :—You are probably saying to yourselves, we see frequent statements from persons whom we presume to be of repute, that no proper progress is made in English guns : that they are behind those of other nations ; that they are less trustworthy than those of other nations ; that one hears of failure after failure ; that one hears of the guns rapidly wearing out, even if they do not give way ; and that one does not hear of these things in the case of foreign guns. Let us see how the facts are. In 1874, the 12-inch 38-ton muzzle-loading rifled gun, having a shot travel of 14 calibres, composed of a steel tube with wrought iron coils around part of it, was the foremost piece of ordnance we possessed. The projectile of this gun weighed 700lb., its extreme length was 3 calibres, its velocity on leaving the muzzle was 1,410 feet per second, and its muzzle energy was 9,650 foot-tons. Let us take our present gun of the same calibre. It is 12 inches bore; weights 45 tons ; is breech-loading ; is rifled with multiple grooves, taking a rotating ring and not a gas-check ; it is made entirely of steel, and has a shot travel of 21 1-5th calibres. The projectile of this gun weighs 714lb. ; it has an extreme length of three calibres ; its velocity on leaving the muzzle is 1,900 feet per second ; and its muzzle energy is 18,000 foot-tons. You will see that in these few years we have converted a muzzle velocity of 1,410 into one of 1,900, and have done so with the same projectile, and that we have all but doubled the muzzle energy, although the addition to the weight of the gun does not amount to more than 20 per cent. I call this progress, and very good progress. Again, as regards dimensions of weapons : whereas in 1874 the 38-ton muzzle-loader was the largest gun we had ever made, we are now making 110-ton guns, entirely of steel and breech-loading, having a shot travel of 25 calibres, a weight of projectile of 1,800lb., a muzzle velocity of 2,100 feet per second, and a muzzle energy of 55,040 foot-tons. I call that substantial progress. With respect to progress in construction, I may remind you that we are continuing our experiments with steel ribbon guns. You may, however, say, "It does not suffice to have our present guns compared with our former guns, although, no doubt, that is one test of progress; they should be compared with the present guns of other nations." The facts as regards France, so far as I know them, are that their largest steel guns are of 75 tons weigh, and of 16¼ inches bore, firing a projectile weighing 1,720lb., with a muzzle velocity of 1,739 feet per second, giving an energy of 36,000 foot-tons. The gun is breech-loading, and is rifled on the increasing twist system, as the English guns are. As regards Germany. I do not believe that the Germans have in their service any guns larger than (if indeed they be so large as) the steel guns I have mentioned as belonging to France, although no doubt the great German gun-maker is prepared to manufacture for them, as he has done for the Italians, guns up to 119 tons. The facts as regards Italy are that except two 119-ton guns just mentioned, her other big guns of 100 and 105 tons have been manufactured in this country. With respect to the 119-ton guns, I am informed their ballistics are as follows : Weight of charge, 7,27lb. ; weight of shot, 2,314lb. ; muzzle energy velocity, 1,772 feet per second ; and muzzle energy, 50,324 foot-tons. It may be interesting to compare the ballistics of the 105 ton guns, which are : Weight of charge, 900lb. ; weight of shot, 2,000lb. ; muzzle velocity, 2,019 feet per second ; and muzzle energy, 56,547 foot-tons. I think you will agreed I am justified in saying that the position of Italy as regards big guns is no more than on a par with our own. Now, I think the foregoing satements should satisfy you we are not lagging behind other nations, but are well to the front, while with regard to wire-gun experiments I believe we have done, and are doing, more than has been attempted by any other nation. You may say, this is all very well ; you have shown us that you make guns equal in power to those of other nations, but we are told that your guns when made are worse than those of other nations, that they fail, and that those of other nations do not fail. Well, let us see what the extent of our failure is. This we do know ; what the failure of foreign nations may be, we do not know with certainty, as they (as far as possible) keep their failures to themselves. I presume you will be satisfied if we confine our attention to breech-loading guns of six inches bore—a size of about one-third of the weight of the 8-inch gun in the Inventions Exhibition, and those exceeding 6-inch bore, and if we go back, say, some six years. We have in the service, or are making up to this time, in all some three hundred or four hundred 6-inch guns. Of guns issued to the service, two 6-inch and 12-inch have failed. One of the 6-inch guns I have already alluded to when describing the effect of a concealed cavity ; the second gun blew its unhooped chase off with a half-charge ; and the 12-inch gun which I have also previously alluded to, blew its unhooped chase off with a three-quarter charge. In addition to these failures in service, there have been during experiment, and when the men were firing under special precautions, failures in two 9·2-inch 18-ton guns. All these five guns that have failed were unhooped at the chase, and were not steel guns, but were all of the early designs, composed of wrought iron and steel ; and two of them burst with diminished charges. Now for some of the failures of foreign guns. It is now known that in May of last year, one of the French 75-ton 16¼-inch steel guns blew its muzzle off, after it had satisfactorily passed the proof charges, and when firing a reduced charge ; the portion blown off was unhooped. A fellow gun was then examined, and was found to be cracked in the same part. Both guns have had the damaged parts removed, and have been re-issued in the shortened condition. I believe that it has been determined that the remainder of the guns of this description shall be hooped to the muzzle. In 1880 a 12½-inch gun failed at the third round. About these three failures I have no doubt. In addition to these, I have good reason to believe, but am not certain, that a 91-inch steel gun burst in the chamber ; the breech went one way, the muzzle the other, and the surrounding hopes dropped down into the gun-carriage ; and also that a 6-inch steel gun blew off its unhooped muzzle. These five instances all occurred with French guns. As regards guns of German manufacture :—In 1877, at Constantinople, an 11-inch gun of 28 tons blew off the muzzle of an unhooped chase. In 1882, at Wilhelmshaven, a similar gun burst immediately in front of the last hoop on the chase ; and in August 1879, it also appears that a 91-inch gun on board a German training frigate, burst into three pieces. With respect to the United States, I cannot speak as to modern events, but I may say, it appears from a report of a Committee of the Senate in 1869, that in the eight preceding years there had been, in their cast-iron ordnance, varying in size from 15-inch smooth bore, down to 13-pounders, as many as 150 instances of guns bursting while being fired ; while there were instances of spontaneous bursts to the extent of ten guns. Last Tuesday evening's papers contained the report of the bursting of a gun at Oenoa. I believe I am correct in saying that this was a 12¼-inch gun, having a cast-iron body reinforced with steel hoops of German manufacture ; that it was firing a 760lb. projectile with the low charge of 170lb. of powder, and that it blew the breach out. In answer to those who speak as though there were finality in the science of gun construction, and who complain of us for making guns which are now becoming obsolete, the reason is so obvious that I hardly need to state it. If all other nations would agree to abstain from gun-making until the perpect gun was discovered, we could do the same, but they will not ; they arm with the best weapon of the day, and we must do likewise, although feeling sure that in a few years that which we are now doing will be obsolete. Let us, as a *resume*, consider what are the requirements which artillery should meet, and what are the difficulties in the way of satisfactory meeting those requirements. The first requirement is the power to give high velocity and accurate direction to a projectile of such form that it shall be well adapted to penetrate that which it has to pass through, whether air or armour plate; and that, as regards material, it should be competent to deal with thick armour having a hard face and a tough body. These are the results that should be obtained on firing the gun. With respect to the gun itself, its weight must be kept down, and, as a result, its material must bear, both circumferencially and longitudinally, a pressure per square inch, instantaneously applied, far exceeding any pressure to which similar material is ever exposed for any other purpose. To afford facility for safe loading, and for the insertion of a cartridge larger in diameter than the bore of the gun, it must be breech-loading. The breech arrangements must be such that they make an absolutely gas-tight joint, and such that the joint can be readily made, and that after having been subjected to the enormous pressure brought on it by the explosion, it must be capable of being as readily unmade, so that the breech may be opened. To ensure the true direction of the shot, the gun must be rifled, and means must be provided to, as far as practicable, neutratise the rush of powder gas and mitigate its erosive effects. Until some one is found who can see into the very inside of the metal of the gun, and can do so in every part, and until such a person, even if he could see, possessed the ability by mere inspection to judge of quality and of condition, no gun can be pronounced absolutely and undoubtedly trustworthy. To prevent dely in manufacture, there ought to be provision for carrying out experiments rapidly. Such provision does not exist. There is wanted a considerable expenditure for the acquisition of a proper extension of the experimental ground. In concluding, Sir F. Bramwell alluded to the cost of testing guns and projectiles, and observed, until nations ceased to covet, a country like England, with its great sea board, its Colonies, and its enormous commerce, must be prepared as fulfilling tne dictates of ordinary prudence, to spend annually very large sums'; yet, after all, not very large, when considered as premiums of insurance (applause).

## COMING PROPHETIC EVENTS.

ON Sept 22, in the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, the Rev. Richard Baxter, editor of the *Christian Herald*, delivered a lecture on coming great prophetic events of the century, preceding the millennium. Dealing, in the first place, with the Second Advent, or Christ's second coming, he believed it would take place on the Mount of Olives, and that Christ would appear there just as he had been caught up eighteen hundred years ago. Little did Sabbath-breakers think that in a few years the church bells would cease to ring, and that ministers would cease to preach the gospel. For, before Christ's second coming—in the year 1897, he thought, from what prophecy told—would come the three years of tribulation and persecution, in which Socialism and other "isms" would triumph for a time over Christianity. Dividing the Second Advent into two periods, he proceeded to deal with the first period, which would come before the great tribulation, in which Christ would come in the air with His angels, and the saints be caught up to meet Him. The mourners at the funeral would find the body in the coffin rise up in its habiliments, and the minister would find himself disregarding the laws of gravity. Men would leave their crutches behind, for many of those who would thus be caught up would be men in need of crutches, who had come through the terrible wars by which the ten kingdoms of prophecy were to be formed ; and he believed that these wars were in very close proximity to the present time. It was not be supposed that the saints would be caught up into the air in their ordinary garments, nor was it to be supposed they would go into the presence of the King insufficiently clad. He supposed that, as they were being caught up, angels would put on their coronation robes. As to the dead saints, he supposed they would rise from their graves, as invisible exhalations rise from the sea. He pictured some of the results which would follow when the driver would be suddenly caught up from his engine, or the pilot from his ship. The bridegroom would leave his bride, and wills would become inoperative—both awkward arrangements, he thought, Dealing next with the ten great kingdoms which are to replace the twenty-five of the Roman Empire, he showed what great changes the establishment of these would bring about. Then would follow the re-establishment of Jerusalem, which was to be a city nine miles square. Christ, he said, would not live there, but would come down on certain great occasions, and His presence would exercise a purifying effect on the world. The remainder of the lecture was devoted to a demonstration of the commencement of the great prophetic changes which, he held, would take place in the beginning of 1887. The lecture, which lasted an hour and a half, was listened to by a large audience.

## FOOTPRINTS ON ROCKS.

THE veneration of footprints, or rather of marks, on rocks and flooring, to which the popular imagination has given the name, is a widespread superstition. Mr. Edward Peacock, and an anonymous correspondent of the *Academy*, have made notes of some very curious examples. One of the best known instances is that on Adam's Peak in Ceylon which is attributed by the Mahomedans to the Father of Mankind, and by the Buddhists to Gautama, the founder of their faith. The Peak, which is about 7500 feet above sea level, has yearly many pilgrims of the two faiths, all doubtless receiving edification from their different points of view. In the Middle Ages it was held that the Mount of Olives retained the imprint of the steps of the Founder of the Christain religion, and it is said that a slab of basalt with such marks is the chief relic of the Church of Domine quo Vadis at Rome. The early Christian pilgrims are said to have cut representations of the feet in their old Egyptain temples that had been converted to the uses of the new faith. In the Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem is a stone which has it, as the faithful assert, the finger marks of the Angel Gabriel (who carried it from heaven), the mark of the foot of the Prophet, and that of his camel. When Augustine landed at Ebbis Fleet, the rock on which he stood was believed to have received his footmark. Afterwards it came to be known as St. Mildred's footmark, and a chapel was built over it, and it became a resort of pilgrims. The print of a child's foot may be seen on the sacred stone in the monastery on Inismurry Island, and there are footprints on the tomb of Cosgrach in Holy Island, Lough Derg. In Kingstown and in Howth harbours there are said to be visible the footprints of George IV. ! Perhaps the most interesting instance, however, is that cited by Mr Peacock :—"John Wesley was born at Epworth, and on one or more occasions he preached from his father's tombstone, a flat slab in Epworth churchyard. In this slab are two holes, not much like feet, which were believed to be marks of his feet, which had miraculously impressed themselves on the stone. My father had often said in my hearing that the belief was almost universal among ignorant people about fifty years ago. Much more recently than this a man told me that I was in a fair way for atheism if I would not believe a miracle so manifest as this." The subject has not evaded the wide-reaching observation of Dr. E. B Tylor, and even those who are not professed students of folk-lore may feel some interest in a superstition that spreads over so many lands and embraces in its reverential attentions persons so diverse as Mahomet, Wesley, Budha, and George IV.

## A FRENCH CRITIC ON THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE military correspondent of the *Republique Francaise*, who gave a few days since an interesting account of the grand full parade of the 15th Army Corps at Strasburg, in presence of the Emperor William and a glittering assemblage of kings and princes, every man of whom was a soldier who had heard the hissing of shot and the screech of shells, has been having a look at the German army in the field. His opinion, judged from intrinsic evidence, appears to be as impartial as can fairly be expected from a French critic, who must be something more than human if he were not to some slight extent prejudiced. The German cavalry he thinks simply splendid. He says :—

"I have the greatest admiration for the German cavalry. By my side was a *Capitaine Instructuer* of a French frontier regiment, who remarked, 'I would give the best horses of the whole of my regiment, officers' charges included for a single one of those squadrons.' I hope that was a mere sally. But these Uhlan horses, admirably groomed, rather high on their legs, who have been working hard for a month past on an absurd ration of five kilogrammes of oats, fifteen hundred grammes of hay, and seventeen hundred and fifty grammes of straw a day, and are, yet in the same condition as when they started, are simply splendid. At the first sight the rider does not look so impressive as his steed. The stirrup leathers are somewhat long. He turns out his toes, and generally rides with his right hand on his hip, just as you see in Detaille's pictures. But a little attention enables you to see how thoroughly at home the man is in his saddle, the perfect understanding between man and beast. It is also evident that the rider is most carefully trained for field and orderly duty. When called on to transmit an order he clearly and correctly repeats it, and sets about finding the officer to whom he has to deliver it in a calm, business-like way, without any fuss or worry. As to the cavalry tactics, they denote great boldness. The manœuvres in Alsace show that in the next campaign the Germans do not intend allowing their cavalry to remain idle. The rush of Illommenheim, when twelve regiments—that is to say, sixty squadrons—charged the enemy's rear, settles that point beyond question."

The correspondent expresses a high opinion of the Commander-in Chief of the Second Military Division, General von Haseler. As to the infantry, he is less enthusiastic. He condemns their equipment. The *pickelhaube*, which looks martial, is most unpopular, as hot, heavy, and badly poised. He also condemns the practice of wearing the cloak brought up across the chest and over the shoulder. The boots he also finds fault with, owing to the strong smell of the leather. He says that there was nothing like forced marching, but, nevertheless, that a great many of the men fell out. As to the infantry tactics, the writer says :—

"They surprised all those who saw them. The open order was the outcome of the very circumstances of the war. It may be said to have been due to the immolation of the Royal Guards at St. Privat. I should not have supposed that the German army would so speedily forget that terrible lesson. It is not even the half-open order (*Podre semi-dispertse*), which we have adopted in France that the German infantry have taken to, but the old massive columns of former days. First the body of sharpshooters is thrown out and engages the action under cover of the artillery ; then, at the point of attack, the supports are hurled forward in three ranks, just as under Frederick the Great ; and finally, the reserves are marched up in columns of attack. This formation, in these days of repeating and long-range rifles, will give a great advantage to the infantry, if it will not allow itself to be intimidated and fire straight."

In short, the French critic thinks that the German cavalry is admirable, but as to the infantry and artillery, and the tactical skill with which they are handled, he thinks the Germans are not ahead of France.

## THE RISE IN THE INDIAN EXCHANGES.

IN an article commenting on the sudden and extraordinary rise which took place a month ago in Indian Exchange, the *Saturday Review* ventures on an explanation of the occurrence and, whilst declining to prophesy as to the future, gives small comfort to those who have strong reasons for wishing the recovery to be permanent. Here is its explanation :—

The Indian Council on the 1st of September sold its drafts upon the Indian Presidency Treasuries at a little under 1s. 4½*d*. per rupee, and on Wednesday the 8th, it sold a portion of its drafts at a little under 1s. 5½*d*. per rupee. This was a rise of about a penny in the rupee, or, roughly, about 6 per cent. And the rise in the Calcutta and Bombay Exchanges was in proportion. In other words, if a person wishing to remit money from India to London had done so on the 1st of September, he would have got in exchange for his rupees in English money about 6 per cent. less than he would have obtained a week later. The immediate occasion of the rise was twofold. The appointment of the Currency Commission excited a general expectation that the inquiry must result in measures that will be favourable to the rehabilitation of silver. And, secondly, it was due to the preparations made for subscribing to the Rupee Loan brought out in Calcutta on Friday of last week. A number of London capitalists, it is understood, had determined to apply for large amounts of the loan, and to do so it was necessary to have on deposit in Calcutta considerable sums. In order to provide these funds they applied for Indian Council drafts, which in substance are neither more nor less than orders to pay the sums named at the Presidency Treasury for which the draft is given. But these were temporary causes. Behind them was the fact that the previous fall in the exchange had been exaggerated, and that a recovery was reasonably to be expected. That this is so is proved by the circumstance that, although the full rise of last week has not been maintained, the Indian Council drafts on Wednesday last, were sold at a fraction over 1s. 5d. per rupee. How extreme and sudden has been the fall in the rupee during the past twelve months may be shown briefly. On the 2nd of September of last year the Indian Council drafts were sold at 1s. 6½d. per rupee ; on the 3rd of March of this year—that is, six months later—the bills were sold at 1s. 6d. per rupee. This was a fall of a halfpenny in the rupee, or about 2¾ per cent. But on the 1st of September of the present year the Council's drafts were sold at a little under 1s 4½d. per rupee. In the last six months this shows a fall of 1½d. in the rupee, or over 8¼ per cent. In the twelve months from the beginning of September last year to the beginning of September this year, the total fall was about 11 per cent., and in the interval the price of Council drafts was even lower still. The causes of the fall are mainly three. Owing to the rise in the purchasing power of gold, or to its appreciation, as the technical phrase is, all prices have been falling for some years past. The price of silver, which in Europe generally is now a commodity, had not fallen in the same proportion as other prices. There had been in the beginning a very rapid and extreme fall in silver ; but subsequently there had been a recovery. For several years silver had remained steady, and it was reasonably to be inferred that, as the consumption of silver did not increase while its supply was increasing, the arrest in the fall of silver would not be maintained, and that its price must come down just as the prices of other commodities had come down. There only wanted some exceptional circumstance to set the movement going, and the impetus was supplied by the agitation in the United States last year for the repeal of the Bland Act. The present administration is in favour of the repeal of that Act, and it was feared that the administration, with the great banking and capitalist interest would be strong enough to repeal the Act, to stop the coinage of silver in the United States, and consequently to increase the supply in the markets of Europe by about five millions sterling a year, and thus to precipitate an extremely great fall.

These two leading causes were reinforced by a third, which for the moment perhaps has had even greater influence. The fall in the exchange as our readers are aware, together with the opening up of India by means of railways the fall in freights, and the reduction in the Suez Canal dues, has greatly developed the export trade of India, and consequently enriched the producing and cultivating classes. This has led to an increased demand for European goods, and for a considerable time past the imports into India consequently have been steadily increasing. It is alleged that the imports are exaggerated by an active speculation amongst the native dealers at the great towns : but whether this be so or not, there can be no reasonable doubt that the purchasing power of the Indian population has greatly increased of late, and consequently the native demand for European goods. Now the imports into India, taken in their entirety, consist of commodities, securities, treasures, Indian Council drafts and railway bills. If any of these largely increase, it is evident, that unless the demand for all classes increases at the same time there must either be a falling off in the imports of other classes or else the other classes of imports must compete by lowering prices. This is what has happened in the case before us. The native demand in India for European goods, and chiefly for English cotton piece-goods, has increased very greatly. There was not room in consequence for the same amount of treasure and Council drafts, and therefore there was a fall in the exchange. The Indian Council was able to reduce its drawings, by means of borrowing, for the last two years. Nevertheless, even the reduced drawings, together with the imports of silver, were so much larger than the requirements of trade that there necessarily followed a fall in the exchange. And the fall was exaggerated by panic. When the exporters of cotton piece-goods from Lancashire perceived that, owing to the apprehensions excited by the proposed repeal of the Bland Act, the Indian exchanges were going down, they endeavoured to protect themselves from loss by "fixing the exchange forward," as the slang of the trade goes. In other words, they negotiated with the Indian banks for the sale to them of telegraphic transfers, that is, orders by telegram to pay money to a specified amount at fixed rates per rupee. But as the exporters of piece-goods were unwilling to take the risk of a fall in the exchange, it was not likely that the Indian banks would assume that risk except for a corresponding profit. Accordingly, when agreeing to sell their telegraphic transfers months beforehand at fixed rates, they took care to fix those rates so low as to give reasonable assurance that they would not suffer loss. When the demand for the sale of these telegraphic transfers months ahead continued to grow, the Indian banks took further precautions by lowering the price at which they would sell ; and thus, as the alarm of the exporters of piece-goods grew, and they became more anxious to secure themselves against the risk of a further fall, the Indian banks, to protect themselves in return, put down the exchange more and more. It was reasonably to be expected that this kind of competition would not go on very long. At a given point the exporters of goods were sure to find out that they were playing a losing game, and, as soon as they did so, the Indian banks would have no motive for lowering the price of their bills and telegraphic transfers, and there would be inevitably a recovery in the exchanges. This has happened as a matter of course. Partly, we believe, there is a falling off in the demand for piece-goods in India, and partly the exporters have entered into as many contracts as they are inclined to agree to for the present. There would thus in any case have been a recovery in the exchanges, and when the preparations for the Rupee Loan in Calcutta last week came to be made, and created an extraordinary demand for Council drafts, and when in addition the appointment of the Currency Commission was announced, a recovery took place quite suddenly, and was more marked than had been anticipated.

Although a recovery in the exchanges was thus reasonably to be looked for, it does not of course follow that the recovery must be permanent. Whether it will be so or not depends upon a multiplicity of circumstances. In the first place, if the imports into India continue very large, and if there should be any falling off in the exports, it is clear that exchange must go down. Experience shows that there ought to be an excess of from 300 to 400 lakhs of rupees in the value of the exports from India over the imports into the country. During the three years ended with June 1885 there was not this excess, and consequently in the following twelve months we had the great fall in the exchanges to which we have called attention above. In the year ended with June last, however, there was an excess of over 400 lakhs of rupees. Consequently, the balance between imports and exports has been redressed, and from this circumstance alone a recovery in the exchanges was to be looked for. Although the imports into India had been exceedingly large, the exports have been even larger still. If then the excess of exports over imports continues to the same extent, it would be reasonable to anticipate at least a maintenance of the present recovery in exchanges. But, on the other hand, if the Indian Council should largely increase its drawings, there might be a fall in the exchanges. During the past two years the Indian Council has been able to reduce its drawings by raising loans either for themselves or for the Railway Companies here in London. If by some similar device it keeps its drawings considerably lower than they were a few years ago, there will be further reason to look for a maintenance of the recovery in the exchanges, or perhaps even a further rise. But, on the other hand, if the drawings are increased there will be a break in the exchange. Lastly, if there should be a further fall in the silver, it is clear that the exchanges must fall likewise. The rupee being a silver coin, if the value of silver compared with gold declines, the value of the rupee compared with gold must also decline. Now there are no means of forming a trustworthy opinion as to whether the fall in silver is likely to continue or not. It is one of the points that has just been referred to the Currency Commission, and it is to be hoped that the inquiries of that Commission will enlighten us upon the subject. But, as matters stand, there are absolutely no data upon which to form a confident opinion. We know beyond all doubt that the production of silver has increased of late years, and we know with equal certainly that the consumption of silver has fallen off. In fact except for subsidiary purposes, the coinage of silver has ceased throughout Europe. India is now the only great market for the metal. Further, there are good reason for believing that the cost of mining silver is lower than it was. It is said that the chemical processes employed in extracting the pure metal from the ore have been greatly improved of late, and that this is equivalent to a very considerable reduction in the cost of mining. It is, further, clear that as railways have been extended in the Western States and Territories of the United States and in Mexico, they have cheapened the cost of carrying the metal from the mines to the seaboard. As a rule silver mines are situated in mountainous and difficult regions, at a considerable distance from the sea. By extending railways up to the mines the cost of transporting the metal has been considerably reduced. Thus it follows that, while new mines have been discovered, the cost of working both the new and the old mines has been reduced, and that likewise the cost of transporting the metal from the mines has been lessened. And, on the other side, it is undoubted that the consumption of silver has fallen off. But while all this is unquestionable or at any rate unquestioned, there are no means of judging whether the fall that has actually taken place fully represent the decrease in consumption and the diminution in cost of production. In the opinion of many people, silver enough to meet all the demands of the world can now be produced at three shillings an ounce, or even lower ; while in the opinion of equally competent persons the present fall is exorbitant, and enough of silver to supply the demands of the world cannot be permanently produced under four shillings per ounce. Experts differing thus in their opinions it is impossible to form any estimate as to whether there is likely to be a further fall or a rise in silver. All we can be sure of is that, if silver falls, the Indian exchanges will fall with it, and that if silver rises, the Indian exchanges will rise with it.

## STAGNATION OF POPULATION IN FRANCE.

THE *Journal Officiel* published some weeks ago a table of the fluctuation of the population for the year 1885, a perusal of which must have occasioned a lively satisfaction to the Malthusians. If the world is to be so overcrowded as to have difficulty in feeding its inhabitants, the modern French will have had but a small share in contributing to this superabundance of human creatures. With regard to the propagation of the race, it would be impossible to be more discreet than our countrymen. The excess of births over deaths for 1885 was 85,464 souls for all France. Tha tis to say scarcely 2 per 1,000. Beyond all doubt, for the same period the power of man over nature and the accumulation of capital increased at a far greater ratio. It is evident, therefore, with regard to their general well-being, that the French have nothing to fear from a too rapid increase in their population, and if comfort and ease were the sole ideal of men on earth, many people would judge the prudent and timid conducct of our race not discreditable. But, looking at the matter in this light, an attentive observer would make a reservation. Nations like individuals, do not live like hermits upon their own resources ; they have reciprocal relations, and the situation of each one of them is influenced by that of the others ; not only by those that are near, but also by those more remote. If all nations remained exactly under the same conditions with regard to the fluctuation of their population, only a moderate importance would attach to the statistics of births and deaths which the Government annually publish. Provided that the former ever so little exceeded the latter, we should be entirely satisfied in the assurance that the nation was holding its own and not falling into decadence. At the present day when the commercial and political relations of nations become more numerous and closer it is impossible to rest satisfied with this limited view. A polific nation will enjoy not only on the field of battle but on that of industry and commerce too, considerable superiority over another moderately fruitful. In everything that concerns political power this is evident, and has been demonstrated over and over again. We have under our eyes a recent official German publication, *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das deutsche Reich*, published only a few months ago. It shows us that the number of births rose to 1,725,583. In 1884 in France the births only amounted to 937,758. There are therefore nearly twice as many births annually in Germany as in France, exactly 84 per cent. more. In other words when 100 children are born in France, 184 are born in Germany. From a political point of view the consequences in the near future of these very dissimilar conditions are at once evident. Two circumstances tend slightly to modify this disproportionate increase in population between the two races. Germany is an emigrating country. In 1884, for example 143,586 inhabitants left to establish themselves in countries beyond the seas, without counting the unnoticed infiltration of men of Germanic blood into all the countries of Europe. France, on the other hand, is a country absorbing immigrants quite as much as Australia or the Argentine Republic. From 40,000 to 50,000 foreigners annually settle there and take root. The German official report publishes a very curious table, which is of a nature to swell our neighbour's hopes of dominion : it is the comparison of the figures of the population of the territory of the German Empire at the expiration of every five years since 1816. France, till 1860, possessed a more considerable population than that of the territory composing the German Empire ; in 1870, again, they were nearly equal, for it would have been necessary to subtract the population of Alsace and Lorraine. At the present moment, however, the German Empire counts nearly nine millions more than France. Under these conditions, therefore, in the year 1900, which is near at hand, Germany will possess fifty-three millions and France less than forty millions. These figures claim serious reflection from the political orators continually prating of "The Revenge." But the fluctuations of population play an important part in a nation's industry. The causes of the development of German trade and the stagnation of that of France, are often sought, The real reason is that the German population grows fast, that of France remains stationary. The Germans swarm and spread all over the world because their hive is full. How can the French hive be expected to send abroad similar swarms ? The complaint is made that the French do not travel. But how can you expect a plump and comfortable Normandy boy, not only the sole child of his parents, but frequently of a whole group of families belonging to the same lineage, to jeopardise an existence so dear to his friends on the seas by risking swipwreck, and so rendering fruitless the persevering thrift of his relations ? The ideal of the people of Normandy and the eighty other departments where the population is increasing is simply a return to the time of Adam and Eve—a vision of an enormously rich couple almost alone on the broad acres they own. Our country needs the greatest possible number of foreign workmen, tradesmen, and merchants. Those who wish to prevent either the Germans, Italians, or Belgians from settling on our territory take a very limited view of the matter. We should, on the contrary, attract them. France ought, in fact, almost to imitate new countries, and give bounties to settlers. They will prevent the nation from growing weak and degenerate. It is this perpetual and pacific infiltration of fresh blood which can alone prevent an immigration by force like those of former times. It is necessary only to make these foreign elements part and parcel of France as soon as possible ; to throw wide open the gates of France to the workmen who wish to enter, but to hasten to naturalise them, or at least their children. This is the sole remedy against the too obvious infecundity of the Franch race.—*Journal des Debats.*

## THE ENGLISH BANKRUPTCY ACT.

THE third report of the Board of Trade upon the working of the Bankruptcy Act of 1883 has been published. The general results, it states, appear to be as follows :—The amount of insolvency brought under official review, measured by the aggregate liabilities, continues to diminish, although there is a small increase in the number of cases as compared with the previous year. The average proportion of assets to liabilities continues to increase. The collection and distribution of assets is effected at a considerably lower percentage of cost than under the Act of 1869. The percentage of cost in the case of estates administered by officials is smaller than in the case of estates of similar amounts administered by non-official trustees. The aggregate loss to creditors and to the nation by insolvency has, therefore, on the whole largely decreased, and there is good reason to conclude that this decrease is in a substantial measure due to the operation of the recent Act. Proposals to infringe the spirit of the Act by re-introducing private arrangements capable of binding a recalcitrant minority have been rejected with the full approval of the trading classes. Various proposals for amending the law and its administration have been urged upon the Board of Trade ; the most important of these are : for reducing or abolishing the present limit of debt (£50) necessary to support a creditor's petitions ; for the public registration of all private arrangements with creditors ; for more effectually enforcing the law against fraudulent and reckless trading ; for raising the limit (£300) of assets within which an official receiver is now permitted to act as trustee ; for improving the system of administration orders. The new scale of costs, it is believed, will be so framed as to authorize a larger remuneration for solicitors in bankruptcy proceedings than they have received under the old scale, and that the charges about to be authorized will afford them a fair and reasonable scale of payment for their professional services.

## VIGOUR IN OLD AGE.

MOST persons who admire vigour in old age do so in a secret hope that they may themselves live to give an example of it. Often, however, this hope is something more than a desire for long life. A healthily constituted young man can scarcely trouble himself as to whether he is likely to live to the age of sixty, seventy, or eighty ; but when he has arrived at middle age and, having passed through a good portion of the period of struggle, is approaching that of regret, it will probably interest him to calculate what time he has yet before him, and to look for instances of men who long after their first youth have still been capable of doing excellent work. Students vexed by the remark of some physiological quack, to the affect that after the age of fifty the brain receives no new impressions, may reflect with satisfaction on the recorded fact that Cato learned Greek at eighty. Soldiers who already in the sere and yellow leaf, have not yet had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves may take courage at the thought that Moltke won the battle of Sedan at seventy, and that at the ripe age of sixty-six he was still unknown. As a comparatively young man, Moltke had been in service with the Turks in their campaign against the Egyptians. But this brought him less glory from the fact that at the critical battle of the campaign the Turks, who had refused to act upon his strategic advice—perferring the counsels of priests and soothsayers—were hopelessly beaten ; and in the preface to the English translation of Molke's history of the war of 1828 and 1829 between Turkey and Russia, he is referred to as "a captain in the Prussian army, since deceased." It is the lot of so few men to be kings or emperors, that one can scarcely attempt to derive a useful lesson from the long life of the Emperor William, who may really be said to have had two lives : one which, in an active sense, he began at the head of a regiment marching against Napoleon I., and another which did not end when, at the head of an immense army, he defeated Napoleon III. The veteran Leopold von Ranke, however, studying and writing throughout his long life, continuing his labours at the rate of eight hours a day even in his ninety-first year, and forming plans for new books," unmindful of the tomb " when he had already one foot in the grave, shows what can be done by an earnest worker, working constantly with a healthy brain under healthy conditions.

But Ranke attained eminence as a young man ; so that his career says nothing to those who at an advanced age have failed to make their mark, and who find themselves, like a certain character in one of Balzac's novels, looking round at men of the same age and occupations to see what they have done or failed to do. If the uneasy one be a musician, let him bear in mind that Handel was in his fifty-eighth year when he wrote his first oratario, "The Messiah," and that Gluck, when he went to Paris to enter upon his famous struggle with Piccini, and to compose the operas by which he is chiefly remembered, was in his sixty-third. It would be as well at the same time for him to forget that Mozart, the only composer whose greatest dramatic works have lived with a full life for the space of one hundred years, died at the age of Raphael ; and that Bellini, who seemed to Wagner the most genuinely inspired of all the Italian composers, lived little longer than Keats. The case of Richardson is more encouraging ; for, turning his attention to novel-writing rather late in life, he produced "Pamela" when he was nearly fifty, and did not finish "Clarissa Harlowe" until he had passed that age. One cannot be appointed to a consular post after the age of fifty. But a man in the last stage of senility is young enough to serve in Parliament. Cromwell, beginning military and political life at the age when the captains of our army are retired, is a case from which the ever-confident may derive hope. Cardinal Fleury, again, took to politics when he was near seventy. Or rather, he was near that age when he first was made Minister ; for in raising himself to the high position he occupied in the Church he had doubtless employed political arts.

Examples of men rushing into activity at middle age and forthwith attaining distinction are not easy to find. If Handel and Gluck did not until late in life produce the particular works to which they owe their celebrity, they had from their earliest days been working assiduously and successfully at their art. Richardson, however, had not occupied himself with literature (except as a printer) until, towards the age of fifty, he published "Pamela." And this is perhaps the only case that can be quoted of a man suddenly, at such a time of life, taking up a difficult art and achieving in it the most brilliant success. Fielding writing "Tom Jom," and Rousseau writing "La Nouvelle Heloise," were nearly as old as Richardson when he began "Pamela"—so inferior to. the later work on which his reputation chiefly rests But they had both practised literature from their youth upwards ; whereas Richardson had no literary cultivation, and, being a sort of inspired idiot, never wrote with genuine power except in the character of one of his own dramatic personages.

Longfellow, who some years ago, on his seventieth birthday, visited the university where he had studied, and who on that occasion delivered an ingenious and delicate poem "De Senectute," ought not to be forgotten in a list of the great old men of our time : which would also include Sir Henry Taylor and many more. Many of these ageful phenomena are, we fancy, great, without being interesting, or interesting without being agreeable. But there are exceptions like those which the Queen of Roumania has in view when in her charming "Pensees d'une Reine" she writes : "La bontè des infants est angélique, la bonté des vieillards est divine." One of the kindest and pleasantest of old men must have been the aged Fontenelle : who, when he was complimented on still looking so well, begged his friend in a whisper not to refer to his age, since the powers above had forgotten him, and must not be reminded that he was still going about who, taken ill in the spring, pledged himself to live another year if he could only survive until the strawberries came in—which, unfortunately, he did not do ; and of whom it was said, when he was carried out of his house to be buried, that this was "the first time he had left home not to keep a dinner engagement."—*St. James's Gazette.*]

## THE REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN.

"G. B." writes to the *Standard* :—I have nearly attained the ninety-third year of my age, and read with much pleasure the *Standard's* record of cricket matches, and with surprise the large scores attached to them. I was an Eton Boy, an Oppidan, from 1806 to 1814. I was very fond of cricket, and won my spurs in the Lower Shooting Field's Club and passed into the Upper Shooting Field's Club, becoming one of the cricket eleven of the school in 1813.

School matches in those days were not known. Indeed, cricket matches, other than those of the M.C.C., were seldom played. The M.C.C., however, usually played a match with the Eton Boys on the school ground. Notably among the M.C.C. players were Messrs. Aislabie T. Vigne (who adopted the *nom de guerre* of Tom Brown) and Budd. I frequently played cricket with Mr. Vigne during the summer holidays, as he lived very near my father's residence in the country. No gloves, pads, or other fences were permitted in those days. Those spiked shoes were generally worn. Sir Christopher Willoughby had a small iron guard attached to his bat, near the shoulders, for his right hand, as he was a great "block," and materially assisted his partner in getting runs, though he scored very few himself. He died at an early age from an accident at tennis.

I ought previously to have said that a pocket-handkerchief was allowed round the dropping knee of the long stop. On an average seven to each bat was considered a good sum total of each innings, though a score of one hundred was said to have been attained once in a match by a K.S. named Leycester. His bat was hung up in the upper college bed room, as a memorial of such a great event, and was regarded by the visitors to that chamber on election day with as much curiosity as the green coverlets on the several bedsteads, given by the Duke of Cumberland, of Culloden memory, to the college. In 1813 the school had a very fast good bowler in Harding, mi. K.S., as also a moderately-paced bowler, left hand, in Wilkins, K.S. How the bowling is now carried on I cannot conceive, when I read of the enormous scores made in all the matches of this season, for we were giants in our days as well as those at the present time.

## A PRIZE FIGHT.

A WELL-PLANNED prize fight (the *Sportsman* says) was brought off on Friday Sept. 17th, afternoon, near Doncaster between Teddy Carter, of Leicester, and Bullocky Rowbottom, of Nottingham. About an hour before the conclusion of the races those "in the know" wended their way to where two brakes were ready waiting, and drove to a secluded spot, where the ring was immediately pitched. Both men stripped, having evidently been carefully trained, though Rowbottom was a trifle too fat. Very little sparring or out-fighting was shown, both thinking they were going to win without any trouble. Five to four was laid on Rowbottom at starting, and up to the fourteenth round he appeared to be winning, but Carter took the lead at the nineteenth round, which was the best bout of the fight, and ended by knocking Rowbottom under the ropes with a good righthand blow below the eye. The remainder of the fighting was all hugging, Rowbottom falling every time after a few lively exchanges; and it was evident that unless something unexpected happened Carter must win. Rowbottom went very "groggy" at the sixty-seventh round ; but came up four more times. He than fell ; and, before Carter could reach him, the referee declared the latter the winner, after fighting one hour and a quarter. The stake was £50; and a handsome collection was made on the field of battle for the loser.

## GUNNERY EXPERIMENTS AT PORTSMOUTH.

THE further experiments with the *Resistance* ironclad were commenced in the upper part of Portsmouth Harbour on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 21, in the presence of Admiral Sir George Willes, the Commander-in-Chief, the German naval attaché, and a large number of naval officers. The initial experiment was of a simple character, consisting of the discharge of 60 lb. of gun-cotton at a distance of 30 ft. from the ship. There was a loud report and a violent concussion ; but, as was anticipated, no damage was done to the hull of the ship, although valuable data were obtained. Another experiment took place on Wednesday. It consisted of the discharge of a torpedo against the ironclad. Admiral Sir George Willes, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, was on board the *Vesuvius*, iron torpedo vessel, which was selected as the attacking craft. The torpedo used was charged with about 70lb. of gun-cotton. The *Vesuvius* was estimated to be about 250 yards from the object of attack, and the torpedo travelled about eight feet below the surface of the water. A loud explosion was followed by an uph-aval of water, the column ascending some hundred feet. Cutters manned with seamen hastened on board. Upon examination, it was found that the torpedo had passed through the netting in which there was a big rent, and that the chain at the head of the net had been broken, leaving ample room for another torpedo to have found its way to the ship, while the boom amidships had been unshipped and seriously damaged. The utmost reticence was observed as to the construction of the net, upon the preparation and fitting of which great labour had been bestowed The next attack will be upon the side of the ship which is protected by coal-bunkers.

## THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

THE Serapis left Portsmouth on Wednesday morn ng, Sept. 22, for Queenstown and Bombay. She embarked no troops, but the following officers took passage to India :—

—Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, 1st Irish Fusiliers ; Lieutenant-Colonel Todd, 1st Wiltshire ; Lieutenant-Colonel Gillies, 1st Border Regiment ; Lieutenant Shakespeare, 1st Leinster ; Surgeon Dawson ; Indian Medical Staff ; Lieutenants Forster and Rooke, 1st South Wales Borderers ; Lieutenant Thomas, 1st Royal Sussex ; Lieutenant Eckford, 1st South Yorkshire ; Major Hornsby and Captain Georges, Madras Staff Corps ; Lieutenant Priestly, 1st East Yorkshire ; Lieutenant Scott, R. A. ; Lieutenant Tuson, Border Regiment ; Lieutenant Nugent, 1st King's Rifles ; Rev. J. P. Prendergast, Chaplain ; Lieutenant Buchanan, Royal Marines ; Lieutenant Koe, 1st Royal Irish ; Lieutenant Bonham Carter, R. E. ; Lieutenant Blakeway, 6th Dragoon Guards ; Captain Renny and Lieutenant Corfield, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieutenant Goods'r, 5th Lancers ; Lieutenant Straubenzee, 1st Suffolk ; Lieutenant Gallie, Gordon Highlanders ; Lieutenant Campbell, 1st Lancaster ; Surgeons-Major Mouat and Hickson, and Surgeons Melville, E. A. Smith, Elkington, and Kendall, Medical Staff.

At Queenstown the Serapis embarked eight drafts for various battalions and the following officers :—

Captain Hatton, Seaforth Highlanders ; Lieutenant Wilkinson, Northumberland Fusiliers ; Lieutenant Morris, East Yorkshire Regiment ; Lieutenants Luard and Blackburn, King's Rifles ; Lieutenants Kingston and Stevenson, Leinster Regiment ; Major Smith and Captain Browne, Devonshire Regiment ; Lieutenant Hill, Cheshire Regiment ; Major Corse-Scott, Captain Haines, and Lieutenants Thacker and Gower, 2nd Royal Warwick ; Lieutenant Marlow, 1st Gloucestershire ; Major Gage, 1st Border Regiment ; Lieutenant Reynolds, 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers ; Captain Garland, 1st Leinster ; Lieutenant Coddington, 1st Irish Fusiliers ; and Veterinary-Surgeon Frost. Lieutenants Headley and Colquhoun, 1st Welsh Regiment, will join at Suez.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 14.

Gray, Capt., Bo. 2nd R. Dub. Fus., on medical certificate, from Poona.
Ferguson, Dy. Surgn.-Genl., Bl. Medical Staff, on privilege leave, from Rawalpindi.
Stewart, Lt.-Col., Bl. 10th Goorkhas, on leave, from Allahabad.

### OCTOBER 15.

Anderson, Col., Bo. 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Deesa.
Dodd, Surgn., Bo. Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Kellie, Surgn., Bl. Medical Staff, on furlough, from Europe.
Daniell, Capt., Bo. 5th Cavalry, on duty, from Jacobabad.

### DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 12.

Moss, Lt., Bo. Glous. Regt., on leave, to Ahmednuggur.

### OCTOBER 15.

Ferguson, Dy. Surgn.-Genl., Bl. Medical Staff, on privilege leave, to England.
Devecha, Surgn., 8th Madras Infy., on leave, to Secunderabad.
Anderson, Col., Bo. 2nd Lancers, on leave, to England.
Johnson, Lt., Bo. R. A., on duty, to Neemuch.
Yates, Major, Bo. 28th Regt., on leave, to Sholapore
Stewart, Lt.-Col., Bl. 4th Goorkhas, on leave, to England.
Addington, Lt., Bo. 2nd Glous. Regt., on leave, to Satara.
Daniell, Capt., Bo. 5th Cavy., on duty, to Kirkee.

## DAILY EXPORTS—OCTOBER 15.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia (s), 500 cwts fenugreek, A. Blascheck and Co ;
Rydal Hall (s), 375 cwts mustard seed, Dinshaw Bhikajee Khan and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.

### FOR LONDON.

County of Salop (s), 45 cwts gum and 11 bales skins, Valljee Poonja and Co ; 35 cwts, fennel seed and 15 cwts coolijun, Hajee Mamjee Jowraj ; 57 cwts horns, Sulliman Hassun ; 2,000 cwts wheat, and 1,000 cwts jawar, Napoo Nensee and Co ; 281 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee ; 120 cwts Colombo roots, M. Dyal ; 173 cwts gum, T. Khetsee.
Bengal (s), 21 bundles ivory, Noormahomed Vullymahomed.

### FOR HULL.

St. Dunstan (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, E. Latham and Co.

### FOR HAVRE.

Peveril (s), 2,686 cwts rapeseed, Toussant and Bastilier ; 2,500 cwts rapeseed and 20,805 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

### FOR TRIESTE.

Thisbe (s), 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

### FOR VENICE.

Thisbe (s), 2,001 cwts castor seed, A. Blascheck and Co.

### FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Drummond (s), 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, A. Blascheck and Co.

### FOR GENOA.

Archimede (s), 5 cwts wheat, and 2½ cwts gingellyseed, M. Mondolfo and Co.
Brookfield (s), 3,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.

### FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy (s), 600 baskets onions, Rustomjee Eduljee Dadachanjee ; 7 bundles horns, C. Ebram ; 100 bales twist, C. Ebram ; 22 bales twist, D. Nowroji ; 100 bales twist, Jairaz Peerbhoy ; 31 bales twist, Tharia Topun ; 29 cwts raisin Ramjee Coorjee ; 29 cwts raisin, 18 cwts fennelseed, 3 cwts horns, and 4 cases p. feathers, Abdoola Mowjee ; 20 bales twist, Lang Moir and Co ; 21 cwts gum and 39 cwts raisin, Tyebally Jafferbhoy ; 39 cwts kismiss, 6 cwts horns, 7 cwts cadoo, 19 cwts myrabollams, 30 cwts raisin, and 18 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 61 cwts googal, R. E. Dadachanjee ; 80 bales twist, Jairam Damjee and Co.
Rohilla (s), 15 chests opium, J. Peerbhoy ; 34 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 200 baskets onions, Lang Moir and Co ; 8 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 74 chests opium, P. and O. S. N. Co ; 21 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 28 chests opium, Tatta and Co ; 52 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 11 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.
Bormida (s), 42 bales twist, Ardaseer Dunjeebhoy ; 110 bales twist, N Vithuldass ; 10 chests opium, S. Balchund ; 30 chests opium, Buldeodass Goorukram ; 11½ chests opium, S Dharmull ; 4½ chests opium, B Balchund.

### FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla (s), 18 chests opium, Tharia Topun ; 40 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co ; 6 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 62 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8 chests opium, Shivrath Ramnath ; 77 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 20 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 14 chests opium, Tatta and Co.
Bormida (s), 71 chests opium, Jawarmull Mulchund ; 8 chests opium, Thakersey Semsamull ; 14 chests opium, J. Moolchund ; 12 chests opium, H. Nursingdass ; 5 chests opium, Jakiram Jesraj ; 13 chests opium, N. Jumnadass ; 122 chests opium G. Sobhagmull ; 22 chests opium, B. Balchund.
Lombardy (s), 10 cases dye, B. Perozshaw and Co.

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Bormida (s), 50 bales twist, S. Lalbhoy.

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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

## CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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## "CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

*N.B.*—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule. None other is genuine.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

---

NOTICE.—TO MANUFACTURERS OF

## AERATED WATERS

*The following Specialties, as supplied by me to the leading Aerated Water Manufacturers of England, the Continent, and America, are guaranteed to be the finest in the Market. They are unrivalled for their exquisitely fine flavour and richness of aroma.*

ALL ARE PERFECTLY SOLUBLE AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

**HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.**
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters**, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very **Finest Ginger Ale made**, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

**HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT.** For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts **Pungency, Colouring**, great Brilliancy, and an unusually **Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma**, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

**HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated.** For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE,**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours**, and imparts with the Ginger a **most exquisite aroma**, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
* *NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

**HAY'S TONIC ALE ESSENCE.**
Specially prepared as a "pick-me-up" for hot climates. Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s.

*A few of the many Reports of the leading highest Medical and other Journals on my Preparations may be quoted:—*

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER.
"It should entirely supersede the officinal preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press.*
"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it concentrates in quite an extraordinary degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks*, London, September 1, 1884.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE MADE FROM HAY'S ESSENCE.
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.* "One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press.*
"The fine Aroma of Ginger which Mr. Hay has caught with remarkable success is an excellent substitute for Alcohol, as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'body,' and to many people besides professed teetotalers, an occasional change at least from the Royal French Beverage to its less costly, but equally sparkling and more refreshing, English rival, is a welcome treat.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE MADE FROM HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE.
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from the above Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of the above, bearing the name of **Soluble Essences**, is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's preparations, as is well known in England.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India, if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

*W. HAY cautions the Trade against the use of those spurious so-called Soluble Essences, which, besides having no Ginger Aroma, are Flavourless, Rank, and Disagreeable, and are little more than Tinctures of Capsicum.*

**W. HAY,** Manufacturing Chemist to Aerated Water Manufacturers, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

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**W. A. CARLYLE.**
CONSTITUTION HILL
BIRMINGHAM.

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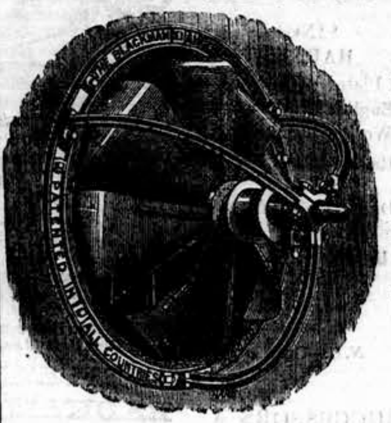
## THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER (PATENTED,)



FOR VENTILATING, DRYING AND COOLING.
AWARDED FIVE FIRST PRIZES.

Moves ONE MILLION cubic-feet of air per horse power per hour. Easily fixed and adapted to any conditions, and can be driven by any kind of MOTIVE power, including Bullock power. Adapted for Tea withering and Rice winnowing.

THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH"
(Registered).

For use in Dwelling-houses, Barracks, Hospital-wards, Ships, &c. Is portable, and is worked by hand power, Air entirely changed or merely kept in circulation, as may be desired.

For further particulars apply to

THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER VENTILATING Co., LIMITED,
22, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.,
or Messrs. BULL, BEVAN & Co., Limited, London and Bombay.
H. C. ROBERTSON, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta, India.
Reference Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Calcutta.

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## ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

## ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

## ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

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CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

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## ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUS.

OUR ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUSES are constructed on the most approved principles.

Electro-Magnetic Machines, as illustration ........................ from Rs. 12 8
Galvanic Apparatus .................. from „ 17 8

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
Chemists to H. E. the Governor,
BOMBAY (New Oriental Bank Bldgs.) & POONA.

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## ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

SPRING FLOWERS
JOCKEY CLUB | JASMIN
HELIOTROPE | MAGNOLIA

Atkinson's renowned
ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER
and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

ATKINSON'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.
Unrivalled for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

*Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—*
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

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SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

*Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.*

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

*For further information, address—*
*Mr. J. CROWDER,*
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## A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

*HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED*

BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

*Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.*

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—Bombay—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. Madras—[illegible] & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

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# MARCKS AND COMPANY.

## LADIES' WATCHES.

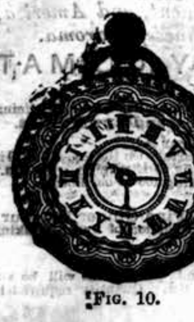
FIG. 10.

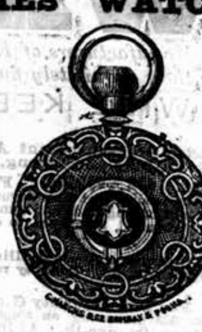
FIG. 11.

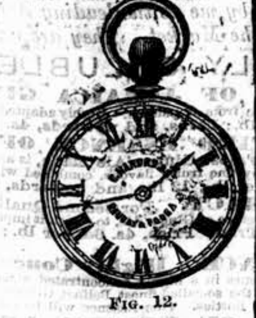
FIG. 12.

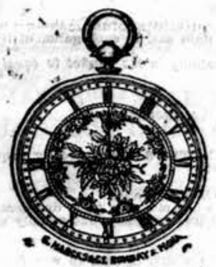
FIG. 13.

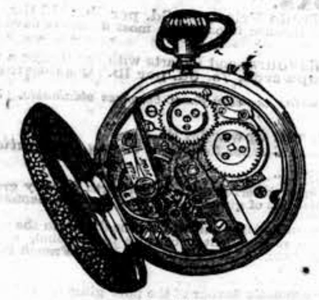
FIG. 14.

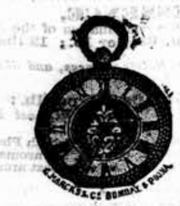
FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11 ... ... ... | 45 | 0 |
| Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40 | 0 |
| Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 60 | 0 |
| Do. hunting, like illustration 11 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 65 | 0 |
| Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 70 | 0 |
| Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10 ... ... ... ... | 130 | 0 |
| Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ... | 125 | 0 |
| Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 95 | 0 |
| Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial... ... ... ... ... | 175 | 0 |
| Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled ... ... ... ... ... ... | 200 | 0 |
| Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial... ... ... ... ... | 150 | 0 |
| Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer ... ... | 350 | 0 |
| Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... ... from Rs. 200 to | 380 | 0 |
| The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... ... from Rs. 280 to | 700 | 0 |

*Note.*—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

**MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,**
MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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# DUNNETT & Co.,

## WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS,

LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM,

**Prices Rs. 18, 20, and 22-8 per pair.**

MOLLISCORIUM.—The new Liquid for softening leather.
DUBBIN.—For preserving leather.
SADDLE SOAP.—Invaluable for all kinds of Saddlery.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.—Highly nutritious to the leather.
ENGLISH NEAT'S FOOT OIL.—Indispensable during the rains for keeping traces, reins, etc., in good order.

&c., &c., &c.

Liquids, Compositions, and all kinds of Leather Dressings, Boot-top Fluids, Powders, Blackings, &c., &c., by the best Makers

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

**SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS & BOOT-MAKERS,**
**BOMBAY.**

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15 MINORIES, LONDON, E.C.
New York
Sydney
&c.
BOXES, BOTTLES, MACHINERY, ESSENCES
Catalogues, Circulars, Testimonials Post Free
SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL ACCESSORIES FOR THE TRADE
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE
HEAD OFFICE
SANDFORD ST. ANCOATS, MANCHESTER

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—

**F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.**

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# SOUNDY & COMPANY LIMITED

Importers **BOMBAY.** & Makers of

## PIANOFORTES,

## AMERICAN ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR THE

## SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK,

STUTTGART.

IRON FRAME PIANOS by all the LEADING MAKERS.

MILITARY & STRING BAND INSTRUMENTS

*Illustrated Price Lists Free by Post.*

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BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84
D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

# D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

## CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

| | | | Rs. | a. | | | | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Lord Dufferin | per 100 | 5 | 0 | 7. | Imperial | per 100 Rs. | | 3 | 0 |
| 2. | Duke of Connaught | „ „ | 4 | 0 | 8. | Alpha | „ | „ | 2 | 8 |
| 3. | Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs) | „ „ | 4 | 0 | 9. | Prince of Wales | „ | „ | 2 | 0 |
| 4. | Finos (Lady) | „ „ | 3 | 0 | 10. | Prince Boris | „ | „ | 2 | 0 |
| 5. | Bosphorus | „ „ | 3 | 8 | 11. | Victoria | „ | „ | 1 | 8 |
| 6. | Sir Fergusson (pressed) | „ „ | 3 | 0 | 12. | Sultan | „ | „ | 1 | 4 |

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

## REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

| | Rs. | a. | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Extra Flowers, per lb. | 12 | 0 | No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb. | 6 | 0 |
| No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb. | 8 | 0 | No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb. | 4 | 0 |

## REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fine quality.)

| | per box of | Rs. | a. | | per box of | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exquisita | 25 | 6 | 0 | Zenobia (spotted) | 100 | 9 | 0 |
| El Re del Mondo | 50 | 11 | 0 | El Caliope | 50 | 6 | 0 |
| Jose Vargas | 50 | 10 | 0 | La Selika | 50 | 5 | 0 |
| La Flor de Tobaccos | 50 | 8 | 0 | Romeo and Juliette | 50 | 4 | 0 |
| Trabucos Alexandrie | 25 | 3 | 4 | La Flor de Java | 100 | 4 | 8 |
| Semiramis | 100 | 11 | 0 | La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1) | 100 | 4 | 8 |

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

## TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

| | Rs. | a. | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture, per lb. | 3 | 0 | Cavendish, per lb. | 1 | 8 |
| Medium „ | 2 | 8 | Virginia Bird's Eye „ | 3 | 0 |

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

General Price List sent free on application to

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SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBL do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.

SINGLE HARNESS, Brass-mounted, our own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 290.

Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 225 to Rs. 290.

*N.B.*—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

SADDLERS, HARNESS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS:

SUCCESSORS TO { **BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,** BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD. { P. GRANT AND SON

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# ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s | 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE REAL SOLICITED

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.

BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

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## ENGINEERS & IRON-FOUNDERS,

*MANUFACTURERS OF*

## BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' IRON WORK

of every Description,

CASTINGS UP TO 30 TONS.

Forgings, Bridge and Boiler-Work, Iron Roofing, Fire-Proof Buildings, &c.

The following are always available from Stock:—

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| Portable Engines. | Centrifugal Pumps. |
| Horizontal Fixed Engines. | Contractors' Pumps. |
| Mortar Mills for Bullock and Steam Power. | Fire Engines. |
| | Portland Cement. |

Machine Shop Tools and Fittings.

CORRUGATED SHEETS, BARS, PLATES, ANGLE & TEE IRON.

*WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, etc., etc.*

**ROLLED BEAMS** and Patent **FLOOR PLATES** imported to order

*SOLE AGENTS FOR*

**ALLEN & Co.'s CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS** | **W. H. LINDSAY and Co.'s FLOORING PLATES**

Designs and Estimates furnished for any description of Machinery Iron Structures, etc., on receipt of full particulars.

**Ripon Iron Works, Frere Road,** } **BOMBAY.**

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Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE *for every form of* SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

## PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

**Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin** Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

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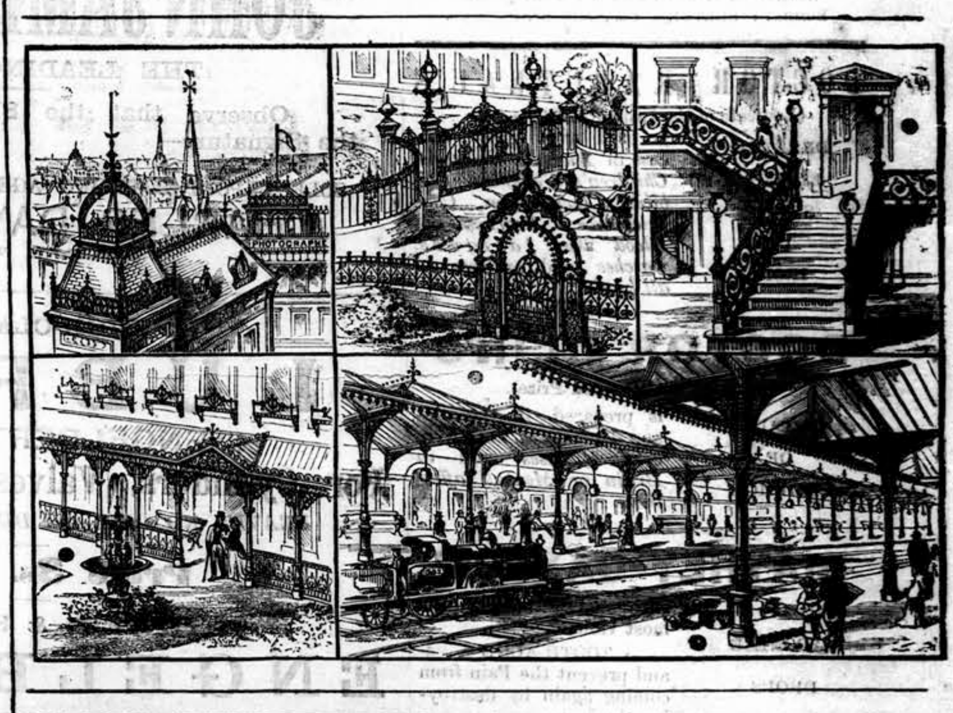

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